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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Additional Supreme Court Judges—The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police Bill Passed. HOUSE: Number of Local Bills Considered and Passed.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1870.

SENATE.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Mr. PURMAN introduced a bill increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court.

PASSED FINALLY.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill passed finally—yeas 16, nays 13. Mr. Lowry was the only Republican voting no.

Mr. HOWARD called up the Senate bill extending fifth class auctioneers to Allegheny county. Passed.

BILL DEFEATED.

The bill prohibiting aldermen or justices of the peace from acting as attorneys was defeated.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Mr. RUTAN called up the Senate bill authorizing the State Treasurer to refund collateral inheritance tax erroneously paid by William Quail. Passed.

Mr. OLMSTED called up the Senate bill repealing the third section of act of 1867, relating to judicial sales and preservation of lien of mortgages, so far as relates to Orphans' Court sales. Passed.

Mr. HENSZEY called up the Senate supplement to penal laws, punishing witnesses for refusing to obey subpœnas in forgery, perjury and felony cases by two thousand dollars fine and two years' imprisonment. Passed.

Mr. MILLER called up the Senate bill allowing writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter, authorizing the Supreme Court to review the law and evidence. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills passed:

Increasing West Pittsburgh borough tax.

Supplement for Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

Supplement for Mercantile Library Hall Company, Pittsburgh.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills passed:

Relating to Supervisors of West Deer township, Allegheny.

Monongahela Valley Railroad supplement.

Incorporating Allegheny Mirror Printing Company.

Incorporating Farmers and Mercantile Manufacturing Association, Uniontown.

Supplement extending the act for draining wet and sprouty lands in Allegheny county, including draining and ventilation of coal or other mines in said county.

Prohibiting the sale of liquor in Fayette City, or within two miles thereof.

Incorporating the Artisans Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

HARRISBURG, February 1.—The Metropolitan Police Bill for Philadelphia, as amended by the insertion of the Mayor's name among the Commissioners, was passed by the Senate.

RED RIVER COUNTRY.

Another Change in the Affairs—Riell Ousted as Dictator and the Old Regime Established.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, February 1.—A special from St. Paul says the startling news comes from Fort Garry via Pembina, January 25th, that Riell has been ousted from his brief but absolute dictatorship in the Red River settlement and the old Hudson Bay Company's government reinstated, under the title of Governor and Council of Assiniboin, with Governor McTavish at its head. For some time dissatisfaction existed among the half-breeds on account of Riell's inefficiency or inactivity, and taking advantage of his temporary absence the old *regime* was reinstated. A guard met Riell on his way back to Fort Garry, and after some faint resistance he was taken to Fort Garry.

The correspondent adds that Riell is master of the situation again, and that the report of his arrest needs confirmation, but the case as above stated is undoubtedly the true one. The object of this *coup d'etat* is to hasten the accomplishment of the original design of the half breeds. They will petition the Canadian Government first, and if unsuccessful, they will resort to annexation to crown colonization.

Another special says that when Riell was on his way back, and nine miles from Ft. Garry, two armed men joined him and attempted to arrest him, but he drew a revolver and told them he would never be taken alive. Other citizens came up and stopped the fight, and the whole party went to Ft. Garry.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 1.—In the House a majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of Elijah Glover, Republican member from Scioto, whose seat is contested. No minority report was made. The matter was discussed at length.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 31.—Both Houses met this morning. In the House a protest from Bryant against the legality of the organization was read, a long discussion following, in which Bryant and other Democrats made vehement and bitter attacks on General Terry and Governor Bullock. Before action was taken a committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported they had fulfilled their duty and the Governor replied he would notify the commanding General of the organization and that a communication from the General commanding and the Governor would be sent in on Thursday, to which time both Houses took a recess.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, February 1.—A resolution was adopted in the Senate to day calling on the Committee on Federal Relations to report the XVth Amendment.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

REMARKABLE DIVORCE CASE.

One of the most extraordinary divorce cases ever brought before a New York Court is now being tried by Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff is Commodore John T. Glasson, a veteran officer of the United States Navy, aged sixty-four years. The defendant, his wife, is an old lady of fifty-five years and mother of two grown sons, and her companion in her alleged adultery is another elderly person, John B. Howell, who is also the parent of grown children. The witnesses against Mrs. Glasson, who were examined yesterday, were the wife and daughter of Mr. Howell. The alleged criminality was committed in Providence, Rhode Island. The unusual character of the evidence produced for the prosecution, and the large wealth of the one and high social standing of the other of the families interested, together with other circumstances, make this case of remarkable interest.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement—Reduction Last Month $3,933,664.39—The Colored Senator—The New Tariff Bill, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1870.

THE COLORED SENATOR.

Revels, the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, is here, the guest of George T. Downing, the Capitol restaurant keeper. Revels, is a well developed man, has good, intelligent features, but is not more than a quarter African blood. He is the object of considerable attention from the elite of his race. He is assured by members that he will have no difficulty in getting his seat, on the ground of color, the only question being upon the admission of Mississippi. As he is elected to fill an unexpired term, it is not impossible that the to-morrow and to-morrow system of delay may consume the time allotted to his official tenure. The question of eligibility on the score of citizenship has been raised, but it will not be considered a serious impediment. It is expected that there will be decisive action in reference to the admission of Mississippi this week.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement is as follows:

Five per cent. coin bonds	$ 221,589,300 00
Six per cent. coin bonds	1,886,349,900 00
Total	$ 2,107,939,200 00
Interest on same	32,847,394 82
Three per cent. certificates	$ 45,530 000 00
Navy pension fund	14 000,000 00
Total	$ 59,530 000 00
Interest on same	717,950 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$ 4,053,046 54
...ate call	553,808 88
Debt bearing no interest—demand and legal tender notes	356,110,258 50
Fractional currency	40,063,512 82
Certificates of gold deposited	50,392,780 00
Total	$ 449,969,931 12
Total debt	$ 1,616,688,197 74
Total interest	34,565,344 82
Total principal and interest	2,651,187,211 46

Amount in Treasury.

Coin	$ 101,600,730 77
Currency	8,690,867 41

Sinking Fund.

In U. S. Coin interest bonds and accrued interest	
Increase per current month	$ 25,715,080 50
Other U. S. coin interest bonds purchased and accruing interest thereon	71,366,303 96
Total	$ 207 373 922 54
Debt, less amount in Treasury	$ 2,444,813,288 92
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the first ultimo	2,448 746 903 39
Decrease in Debt.	
Decrease of debt during the past month	$ 3,933,664 39
Decrease of debt since March 4th, 1869	80 649,971 09

The statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, shows totals as follows; Amount outstanding, $64,457,320; interest accrued and unpaid, $1,034; interest paid by the United States, $6,881,665; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., $1,923,801. Balance interest paid by the United States, $4,958,364.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The new tariff was submitted to the House to-day. the bill is most notable for additions to the free list and the reductions on iron, sugar, tea, and the transfer of many articles in the drug line from an ad valorem to a specific duty. On pig iron the duty is fixed at $7 per ton, $2 less than the present rate, and on scrap iron at $6 per ton, $2 less than the existing rate. On tea the duty is changed from 25 to 20 cents per pound; on coffee from 5 to 4 cents per pound, and on the three standards of sugars from 3, 4 and 5 cents to 2, 3 and 4 cents per pound. Bituminous coal and salt remain at the old duty. Anthracite coal is placed on the free list. A consolidation duty on steel, in all shapes, is fixed at 3½ cents per pound. On tin, in plates, a specific duty of 2½ cents per pound is substituted for ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. On cigars the duty is made specific at $2 per pound, and the ad valorem part of the tax is abolished; the old tax is $3 specific and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

MINORITY VIEWS.

Representative Brooks has prepared a statement embracing his views and those of the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the tariff. Instead of collecting revenue on about four thousand articles, as proposed by the bill reported to-day, it is claimed that $150,000,000 can be better raised on twenty-five mentioned articles only, estimating the aggregate consumption of the country at 40,000,000, and the average amount of articles consumed by them per annum at present, it is said the revenue from the tariff is $180,000,000.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill to protect officers in Government employ, providing against solicitations of contributions for the purpose of making gifts or presents to officials; also the supplement to the act admitting Virginia into the Union, providing that wherever the word "oath" is used it shall be construed to include an affirmation.

ORDER SUSPENDED.

The Executive order, issued by the Internal Revenue office, 29th December, in relation to the use of the new blank form No. 52, is suspended until further orders, and the old form will be issued.

JUDGE ORIER RETIRES.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day there were imposing ceremonies, including remarks of Chief Justice Chase, on the retiracy of Associate Justice Grier from the Bench.

CASE DECIDED.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided to give to Mr. Van Wyck the seat now held by Mr. Greene, of New York.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated to the Senate J. B. Kerr, of Missouri, Consul at Scio.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamship Ballona, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

—Michael Walsh, aged 45, a native of Ireland, has been arrested at New York for kicking his wife to death.

—The Center street (New York) tombs has been returned by a grand jury as a nuisance; also the tar pavement on Fifth avenue.

—Philip Stemmetz, who murdered August Heick in June last, has been sentenced to be hung at Toledo, Ohio, April first next.

—Sixty-seven cases of the new epidemic, the relapsing fever, were reported to the New York Board of Health on Monday. No deaths have yet occurred from it.

—Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has announced that he will take steps to bring to punishment all parties who have taken part in mobbing or otherwise violating laws.

—The Grand Army of the Republic met in Jefferson City, Mo., Monday, for the purpose of organizing the Missouri Department of the order, and to establish a Mutual Insurance Company.

—The final rites at Portland, in honor of George Peabody, took place yesterday, after which, with appropriate ceremonies, the remains were escorted to the cars, which left at one o'clock for the town of Peabody, Mass.

—The Kansas Senate has passed a concurrent resolution asking President Grant to recall Hugh Ewing as Minister to the Hague, denying that he is a resident of Kansas, and charging him with supporting the heresies of Andrew Johnson.

—The town of Key West was thrown into a state of great excitement by the killing of the editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, of Havana, on Monday, in a riot. The United States soldiers stationed there were called out and stationed about the town to preserve order.

—The decision of the United States Supreme Court, affirming the validity of the Missouri test oath, has produced considerable surprise at St. Louis, not only among the Democrats but Republicans also. At Jefferson City quite a sensation was produced when the action of the Court was announced in the Legislature.

—A farmer named Clayton, a man of wealth, living in a few miles from Utica, Ills., committed suicide on Sunday by shooting himself. He was a bachelor, and worth $60,000. He was much respected. He labored under the fear of choking to death by a swelling on his throat, with which he had been afflicted for many years.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Official Opinions by the Attorney General—Transfers of Naval Appropriations—Mediation in Red River Troubles—The Currency Bill Further Considered, Without Action. HOUSE: Another Virginia Congressman Sworn—The Tariff Bill Reported and Discussed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1870.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General in response to a resolution of the Senate calling for a copy of any communication sent by him to any of the United States military authorities relating to affairs in Georgia since the passage of the last act of Congress concerning that State.

The Attorney General replies that he has given no official opinions in writing, but had informally upon one occasion, at the request of the General of the Army, made a private memorandum of his views upon particular questions. The communication was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented a memorial praying for such legislation as will secure the Government of the United States to the white race.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MORRILL, Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with an amendment the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make transfers for the use of Bureaus of Construction and Repairs and Steam Engineering of certain balances to the credit of other bureaus of the Navy Department which are available for the current year. The amendment of the Committee specifies the amounts of transfers from the different bureaus as follows: From Bureau of Steam Engineering $1,400,000; from Bureau of Construction and Equipment $399,000; from Bureau of Navigation $250,000; from Bureau of Yards and Docks, $1,950,000.

The bill was taken up, but laid over without definite action.

Mr. ANTHONY reported a bill to restrict the printing of documents to the lowest limit and providing that all citizens who want documents shall procure them at cost.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a joint resolution restoring Mississippi to representation in Congress. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER, information was asked of the United States of the Navy as to the number of naval officers residing in or employed in Washington, or who visited Washington during the assemblage of Congress.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution in structing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of recommending to the President that this Government shall tender its mediation between the Dominion of Canada and the Red River settlement, with a view to the adjustment of pending difficulties. He referred to the continued disturbances in Winnipeg Territory and made an argument to show that by annexation to the United States the commercial interests of that country were susceptible of great development. This country was separated from Canada by almost impassible barriers, and he proposed through mediation to allow the preferences of the people there to be expressed.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the number and rent of buildings for the Quartermaster's Department of the army.

The Chair designated the new Senators, Messrs. Howell, Lewis and Johnson, to fill vacancies on the Committees on Political Disabilities, Pensions and District of Columbia.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM delivered a lengthy address in exposition of his own views upon the financial policy of the Government.

The question was further debated by Messrs. Sumner, Williams and Morton in explanation and support of arguments previously advanced.

The Senate then, in pursuance of previous agreement, proceeded to vote on the pending propositions.

The amendment of Mr. Morton to increase the amount of additional circulation from forty-five to $52,000,000 was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 4.

Mr. CONKLING proposed an amendment intended to make the first section more definite, by inserting after the words "but a new apportionment," the words "of the $52,000,000 of circulating notes hereby authorized," the effect being to restrict the apportionment to the extra volume of circulation now authorized, instead of the entire amount. The amendment was not agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 39.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the concluding sentence of the first section as follows: "But new apportionments shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870." Not agreed to—yeas 16, nays 44.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner, to issue $200,000,000 additional currency was voted down.

Mr. SAULSBURY submitted an amendment repealing the 6th section of the act approved March 3d, 1869, to amend the internal revenue act section which imposes a tax of ten per cent. upon the issues of State banks. The amendment was not agreed to—yeas 18, nays 42.

Mr. MORTON renewed an amendment authorizing the withdrawal of $15,000,000 of circulation from the States having an excess and its distribution among the States and Territories having less than their share, the call to be made first upon those banks having more than $1,000,000 capital.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the amendment by increasing the amount to $25,000,000. Not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Morton was then adopted—yeas 34, nays 27.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Kellogg, Chandler, and Vickers, all of which were rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN, upon consultation informally with members of the Finance Committee, moved to amend so as to provide for the apportionment of the amount authorized by the bill upon the basis of the census of 1870. Agreed to.

Amendments offered by Messrs. Cassery, Rice, Wilson and Thurman were rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate from Committee of the Whole, and the question being upon agreeing to the amendments, Mr. SHERMAN said he desired to have a separate vote upon the amendment of Mr. Morton, withdrawing $13,000,000 from the present circulation of States in excess. He desired to make a statement on the subject.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. CAMERON, the further disposition of the bill was deferred until to-morrow, in order that the bill as amended might be printed, and the Senate, at 5:50, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, made a report in favor of having the oath of office administered to Mr. Booker, member elect from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia. He admitted that there were charges of disloyalty against Mr. Booker, but claimed that his case stood on the same ground as that of Mr. McKenzie, who was sworn in yesterday.

Mr. POLAND declared Mr. Booker could not, without committing perjury, take the test oath. He had read the testimony in his case and assured the House that Mr. Booker had given an official and personal aid to the rebellion, was active by engaged in it, and could no more take the test oath than Jeff Davis.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Butler, of Tenn., Stevenson, Whitmore, Welker, Kelly, of Pa., and Stevens, and finally the report was adopted—89 to 71, and Geo. W. Booker came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill to prevent improper matter, such as gift enterprise circulars, &c., from being sent through the mails, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. WOOD objected.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the tariff law, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, and that it be made the special order from Thursday, 10th inst., until disposed of.

The following are among the principal items:

On teas of all kinds, twenty cents per pound.

Coffee of all kinds, four cents per pound.

On refined stove dried, in loaf, lump, crushed, powdered or granulated sugars, four cents per pound; provided that all sugar other than refined stove dried, which has in process of manufacture been advanced in quality above No. 12 Dutch standard in color, by being boiled or chrystalized in vacuum pan, or clayed, or liquored in moulds or purged in centrifugal machines, or by vacuum process, or filtered through bone block or its equivalent, shall be regarded as clarified sugar; and provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulations prescribe and require that samples taken by inspectors shall be from the middle of the package, so as to get a true average quality, and that the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom house weigher by scoring tares indelibly on each package.

On molasses from sugar cane 5 cents per gallon; on tank bottoms syrup of sugar cane, juice melada, concentrated melada, or concentrated melasses 1¾ cents per lb; provided that all syrups of sugar cane, juice melada, concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

In champagne and all sparkling wines in bottles, six dollars per dozen; bottles containing not more than one quart each and more than one pint each, three dollars per dozen; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to six dollars per dozen bottles, two dollars per gallon on quantity in excess of one quart; provided that wines, champagne and all sparkling wines hereafter imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package, and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of 50 cents per dozen bottles, and no allowance shall be made for breakage unless such breakage is actually ascertained by count and certified by the custom house office appraiser, and no much of section 50 of an act entitled "An act to provide for collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 2, 1779, as provides for allowance for leakage and breakage, is hereby repealed.

On brandy and other spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, two dollars per proof gallon.

On cigars, cigarettes or cheroots of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, and on paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers two dollars per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; provided all cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and all paper cigars and cigarettes, in addition to the duty aforesaid, shall be subject to the same internal revenue tax as if made or manufactured within the United States, and when imported or landed shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse and not removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and stamped and branded as provided for cigars, cigarettes and cheroots manufactured within the United States.

On all manufactured cotton and all other articles manufactured of cotton, the quantity or value of which is usually estimated or based upon the measurement of square yards, and not otherwise provided for in this act, if unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five cents per square yard and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem.

On lace of every description composed of cotton or flax not made up by needle forty per cent; ad valorem.

On lace shawls and lace scarfs of cotton or flax, or cotton and flax, and other lace articles of the same materials where lace is the material of chief value, prepared by needle either by hand or by machine, forty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures of cotton, or of cotton mixed with any other material or materials, not otherwise provided for in this act, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On women's and children's dress goods and on real or imitation Italian cloths composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of goats or other animals, weighing less than four ounces per square yard, and valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard, six cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem: if weighing less than four ounces per square yard, and valued at over twenty cents per square yard, eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem; if weighing four ounces and less than six yards to the square yard, and valued at not exceeding fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On flax, including flax straw, and all flax not hackled or dressed, twenty dollars per ton; on flax hackled, known as dressed line, forty dollars per ton.

On hemp manufactured $40 dollars per ton.

On tow or flax or hemp $10 per ton.

On iron in pigs $7 per ton.

On scrap iron of every description, $6 per ton, provided nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste and refuse material that has been put to actual use and is only to be re manufactured.

On all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, one cent per lb.

On iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than ¼ nor more than four inches wide, and not less than ⅛ inch nor more than two inches thick, one cent per lb.

On iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars less than 1¼ inches or more than 4 inches wide, and less than ½ and not more than ¾ of an inch thick, and on iron bars, rolled or hammered, more than two inches thick, 1¼ cents per pound.

On all cast or other description of steel in ingots, blooms or billets, and on all rolled or hammered steel in bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, bands, coils or strips, 2½ cents per pound.

On steel of circular shapes or forms, cast, cut, rolled or hammered to pattern, not otherwise provided for, 4 cents per pound.

On steel railway bars two cents per pound, and on all railway bars made in part of steel one and a half cents per pound; provided that metal converted, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel.

On steel wire, not less than No. 13 wire gauge, five cents per pound; finer than No. 13 wire guage, six cents per pound; provided that wire for pianos and other musical instruments, strings and steel wires covered with silk, cotton or other taxable material, shall pay twenty-five per cent. advalorem.

On steel railroad frogs, frog points, fish bars, side bars, splice bars, cutter bars, finger bars, crow bars and sledge mold, 3½ cents per pound.

On steel car wheels, 3½ cents per pound.

On steel carriage, car, locomotive, and other springs of steel, 6 cents per pound.

On live animals, 20 per centum *ad valorem*; provided all animals especially imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted duty free upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On flour or meal of oats, 1 cent per pound.

On wheat, rye, corn or buckwheat, ½ cent per pound.

On all timber not otherwise provided for, squared or sided, 1 cent per cubic foot.

On sawed board plank, tools and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, white wood and bass wood, one dollar per 1,000 feet, board measure.

Anthracite coal is on the free list.

Other coals are left as now.

Mr. SCHENCK explained the bill by stating that although the Committee on Ways and Means had been instructed to report in the second week of the session, it was impossible to do so in justice to the various interests of the country, whose representatives came before the Committee day after day. The result of such consideration given by the Committee to the subject was the bill now presented. It was not a general revision of the tariff, although the Committee had gone through a general review of the tariff. The bill was, therefore amendatory of the tariff and not a general tariff bill. The items in the bill were confined to those in which changes were proposed, either in rates or in mode of imposing duty. Dutiable articles not mentioned in the bill were to be regarded as not to be interfered with, but as being governed by the present law.

Mr. CULLOM inquired whether the bill was the unanimous report of the Committee?

Mr. SCHENCK replied the order to report the bill was unanimous on every item contained in the bill. He could say there were items omitted from the bill which he thought ought to be in it, and there were rates of duties proposed in it which he thought either too high or too low; but of course there were no items in the bill that had not received the sanction of the majority of the members of the Committee, and there had generally been a very full attendance of members.

Mr. CULLOM said his inquiry was whether the bill as a whole received the unanimous vote of the Committee?

Mr. SCHENCK suggested the question was an improper one to be asked or answered. His duty was discharged when he presented the bill by order of the Committee as the embodiment of the views of the Committee on the subject of the tariff. He would state, however, that the Committee endeavored wherever it was possible to convert *ad valorem* duties into specific duties, even where the change neither increased nor diminished the duty actually imposed on the article. In other words, the Committee had endeavored to substitute equivalent specific duties for *ad valorem* duties. The Committee had also in this bill very much enlarged the free list on two accounts: first, that on some articles, such as drugs, it cost more to collect the duties than the duties amounted to, and second, that other articles, raw materials, entered largely into the industry of the country, and duties on them could be abolished without imposing other duties. The Committee thought also to encourage the introduction of raw materials from abroad to be manufactured here would be an advantage to the shipping interest of the country. There was another peculiarity in the bill, which made it differ from other tariff bills. The Committee had oughts, where raw materials were produced in this country, to give to them the same measure of protection, equivalent in some degree to the protection heretofore afforded principally to manufactured articles. The bill extended at least a little more advantage to the agricultural interests of the country than any previous tariff had done. But he did not wish to be drawn into a discussion of the merits of the bill, least of all of any particular provision in it. All that would come up at the proper time, when the House came to consider the bill in detail.

Mr. ALLISON, as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, suggested the consideration of the bill be postponed at least two weeks. The bill affected every material interest in the country, so far as those interests could be affected by a tariff for revenue or protection.

The bill as presented by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, changed the value of property in the country to the extent of not less than $50,000,000. Therefore, it was important the representatives of the people should have time and opportunity to examine the bill before its discussion was entered upon. He would instance a few changes made by the bill. For example, in the article of iron the classification on the statute books was entirely changed and the effect of the change of itself was to increase the protection to iron manufacturers. In addition to this, there was an increased duty on many articles of manufactured iron that entered largely into the consumption of the country. These features of the bill should be carefully examined. The bill also changed the classification of wool, upon some articles increasing the duty, while decreasing it upon others. It almost made a complete change in the classification of sugar, an article yielding the largest revenue of any in the country. He believed that classification was changed in the interest of revenue, although the general rates of duty were reduced by the bill. That he agreed to. But while this bill reduced the duty on sugar, it also increased the protection of sugar refiners. There had also been a complete revision in the matter of drugs. It was true, as stated by the Chairman of the Committee, that the bill placed upon the free list a large number of articles not before on it, but the effect was mainly in the interest of protection and not in the interest of revenue. For instance, there were many articles placed upon the free list which were elements in the manufactures of this country, and where a corresponding reduction had not been made upon articles into which they entered, and there were other articles upon which a corresponding reduction had been made. There was nothing in the bill in reference to the abolition or reduction of the duty on coal. There was nothing in reference to the abolition or reduction of the duty on salt. There were other articles not affected by the bill, which now bear a high rate of duty. In his judgment the bill was constructed in the interest of protection, rather than in the interest of revenue. It was in the interest of that class of people who would be able to make large profits out of manufactures and not in the interest of the consumers. For these reasons he desired that ample opportunity should be given the House to examine the bill before the discussion commenced.

Mr. SCHENCK expressed regret that his colleague on the committee had entered upon a general debate on the bill at this time. His colleague seemed to misunderstand the general character, temper and tendency of the bill, which he (Mr. Schenck) could only understand by remembering that his colleague had been absent from the city engaged in another business. So far as he (Mr. Schenck) knew, the members of the committee had endeavored to keep in mind three things, revenue, protection and consumption.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, also spoke in criticism of the bill, particularly condemning that portion of it relative to iron, steel, carpetings and many other articles, the duties on which had been increased. As to iron there was a rise on bars, round or square, of ten per cent.; on rods and wire rods sixteen per cent.; on scroll, flat, loop, strap, scrap, sixteen per cent.; on sheet or plate iron, not glazed or polished, one-fourth cent per pound; on three-fourths of the importation not glazed or polished an increase of twenty-five per cent.; on glazed, looped, collar ties, made of hoop, sixty six per cent.; on iron wire from twenty-three to forty-two per cent.; on iron, spiral, furniture springs from thirty-five to fifty-five per cent.; on steel car wheels one hundred per cent.; on steel carriage, locomotive and other springs one hundred per cent.; on trace, halter and fence chains one-half cent per pound. The increase on wrought iron was on nuts, bolts or rivets, from twenty five to fifty per cent.; on steel carriage, car, locomotive, and other springs of steel, one hundred per cent.; on screws, iron, not enumerated, five per cent.; on steel in ingots, blooms, &c., the increase was three fourths cent per pound; on steel railway bars, about one cent per pound, forty-four dollars per ton, an increase of ninety per cent.

Mr. Brooks went on to examine several other advances in manufacturing steel and iron bars, mentioning also the duty on nickel as raised from fifteen per cents to forty cents per pound. The reductions in the bill he said had been ingeniously made upon mere revenue articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar, brandy, spices, liquors, &c., thus reducing the revenue in order to have an excuse for raising the duty on iron, steel, carpeting, and even on old type. But what was not done in the bill was far more censurable than what was done. Objectionable duties stood upon coal, salt, lead, lumber, hides, &c.

Mr. Brooks went on to show that Mr. Schenck did not carry out his idea of specific duties and gave details to show that measuring, weighing and specific duties were all mingled together throughout the whole bill, an ingenious contrivance, said Mr. Brooks, to blind the people and manufacturers.

Mr. SCHENCK in reply said he would not say now whether he thought the duties on the various forms of iron were as low as they should be. The Committee had reported a reduction of the duty on pig iron, and while he had sought at least not to waste the interests of manufactured iron, it had resorted to what it considered a very much improved mode to collect duties, and that was about the whole of it, so far as iron was concerned. As to hides, he knew tanners and dealers in hides were in favor of their being on the free list, but there were other interests than theirs to be considered. He calculated that seventy-five per cent. of all the hides used in the United States were raised here, and the Committee was not inclined to put foreign hides on a basis on which American stock raisers could not compete with them.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, another member of the Committee, said he wished to put on record his dissent from the sentiments of Mr. Brooks as to the increase of the rates on iron. Pig iron had been reduced by this bill more than tea or coffee, or sugar, viz: From $9 to $7 per ton. In his judgment that was an unwise reduction.

Mr. MARSHAL, another member of the Committee, declared himself opposed in toto to the principle on which the existing tariff bill and the one now reported were based. He did not consider this meeting the hopes and expectations of the country, or as giving any relief to the great industrial classes. The ship building interests and agricultural interests were entirely overlooked.

After some little further discussion the bill was ordered printed and made the special order for the 15th.

The House, at 2:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the Legislative bill.

Mr. HOAR defended the present administration from the recent criticism of Mr. Dawes in regard to economy, claiming that the present administration were faithful to their pledges, and declaring there was to be no split in the Republican party, and no quarrel between the people's representatives and people's President.

Mr. WOOD spoke on the same subject, complimenting Mr. Dawes for his manliness and fidelity to duty. He criticised the extravagance in the executive department proper, with its four Brigadier Generals acting as clerks and ushers.

Mr. STILES brought up the question of the gold conspiracy, referring to the testimony of Jas. Fisk, Jr., as published in the New York *Tribune*, and remarking that the integrity of the President was involved in the question.

Mr. DAWES made the point of order that the remarks were entirely irrelevant to the subject before the Committee.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and when Mr. Stiles resumed the current of his remarks he was reminded he must either obey the ruling or take his seat.

Mr. RANDALL remarked the chair ought at least to hear what his colleague had to say.

The Chairman immediately ruled Mr. Randall out of order, and was compelled to repeat the ruling by a remark of Mr. Randall that the speaker ought to select a better chairman of the Committee of the Whole. (Laughter.)

Mr. STILES asked leave to print his remarks, but Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, objected.

Mr. STILES said, if the charges preferred against the President are true, he is unfit to be the ruler of the people. (Calls to order.)

The Committee rose and the House, at 4.10, adjourned.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Cotton Mills Suspended—Amalgamation of Cable Companies—Small Pox in Paris—Rumors of the Pope's Death—The Assassinated Cuban Editor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Half of the cotton mills at Wigan, which were recently compelled to close on account of the strike among the operators, have again resumed operations.

The shareholders of the Anglo-American Company held a meeting yesterday to consider a scheme for amalgamation with the French Company projected some time ago. The matter was postponed and will be subjected to a vote at another meeting.

The Russian loan recently put on the market here is a great success.

LONDON, February 1.—At a general poll of the shareholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company, to-day, a majority of 3,347 votes were cast in favor of the proposed amalgamation with the French Cable Company.

Portsmouth, England, has been chosen as the point of call for steamers of the new American line between Havre and New York.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—There is a remarkable increase in the number of cases of small pox within the past five days.

Yesterday there was a sharp debate in the Corps Legislatif, on the decrees for temporarily admitting iron and cotton fabrics. On the vote being reached the government was sustained.

Rumors of the death of the Pope are again current to-day. It is ascertained, however, that his Holiness has been afflicted with an epileptic fit, and is not regarded as seriously ill.

Many American residents and temporary visitors here have united in a petition to Postmaster General Creswell, asking the formation of new postal arrangements between the United States and France.

CUBA.

HAVANA, February 1.—The steamer Lavica, from Key West, arrived this morning with the remains of Gonzalo Castonas, late editor of the *Voxe De Cuba*. Preparations are making for the funeral and subscriptions are being raised to provide for the children of Castonas.

MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, Feb. 1.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, has arrived.

BREST, Feb. 1.—The steamer Lafayette, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—*Evening.*—Consols 92¾. American securities quiet: 10 40s, 84½; '62s, 86⅞; '65s, 86¾; '67s, 85⅞; Eries, 20¼; Illinois Central, 103¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Cotton irregular; uplands 11½@11¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s, western 7s 8d@7s 9d, winter 8s 5d@8s 6d. Flour 20s 6d. Corn 26s 9d. Oats, peas and barley unchanged. Pork 100s. Beef 102s. Lard 72s 6d. Cheese 72s. Bacon 69s. Receipts of wheat for three days, 20,000 quarters, all American.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Linseed 59. Linseed oil 31. Tallow 46s 6d. Turpentine 31.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 1.—Market unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 1.—Bonds closed firm at 92.

PARIS Feb. 1.—Bourse closed firm at 73f 65c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 1.—Petroleum flat at 60¾f.

—Dates from Port au-Prince (Hayti) to the 23d ult., are received. Salnave's family, consisting of his wife, mother and seven children, together with fugitives who had been protected by the American Consul, had sailed for Inagua, and thence they would go to San Dom

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1870

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121¾.

DE BOW'S REVIEW strongly advocates the introduction of Chinese as laborers in the Southern States.

THE decrease in the public debt since January 1st, 1870, is $3,933,864.39; since March 1st, 1869, $80,649,971.09.

THE new funding-bill, based on the recommendations of Secretary Boutwell, will soon be reported to the Senate.

THE tariff bill was at last reported yesterday—to a House which will probably tear it all to pieces, and then leave the tariff as it is now. After this result, the Internal Revenue bill will be taken in hand.

IT is known that the Postmaster General desires that the House bill, for abolishing the franking-privilege, be so amended, in the Senate, as to restore the free circulation of journals in the counties where printed.

THE nomination of Judge STRONG for the Supreme bench should have gone to the Senate yesterday, the vacancy being then declared by the retirement of Judge GRIER. When acting on this nomination, the Senate will also be expected to come to a direct vote on the nomination of Mr. HOAR.

THE SOUTHERN BRANCH of the Kansas Pacific, from Junction City across the divide south of the Kansas river, is finished as far as Emporia, and two regular daily trains are running between those two points. This fact attests the truth of that has been published of the marvelous advance of that country. Junction City is 138 miles west of the Missouri river at Kansas City.

IT is probable that Georgia ratified the XVth Article yesterday. This action, whenever taken, completes the needful conditions for the final incorporation of that Article into the Constitution. But one more State was needed: Georgia is to meet the requirement, Nebraska and Texas will follow, making thirty States to affirm this, the most essentially vital principle of Republican Freedom which has been eliminated from the momentous events of the last ten years.

SENATOR RUTAN replies, in another column, to the inquiries which it was our duty to address him. His card will attract the attention of our readers, who will unite, with us, in accepting it as an entirely clear and satisfactory explanation of the affair. It is evident that the Senator had committed only the error to which every one is liable, that of reposing a generous confidence in the wrong place. Let justice be done to Mr. Rutan, whose record has been, and we are sure that it will be, unimpeachably that of a Republican Senator.

THE administration of President GRANT has spent less money than did that of his predecessor. The official figures for the current fiscal year show a total reduction of expenditures, in GRANT'S first half as compared with Johnson's last half, of $27,265,790. This comes down to October '69. The next quarter, to the new year, soon to be made public, will read the same way. And with this reduction of expenses, the same official figures show an actual increase of $51,136,790, in the receipts of the same first six months of this administration.

OF Lowry's new county bill, which has passed the Senate with the vote of *all* the Democrats and two or three renegade Republicans, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

The passage of the bill is a foregone conclusion, since every Democrat will vote for it, together with two professed Republicans, who are in the ring. During a legislative experience of thirty years we have never before known one party or the other unite for or against the passage of any local bill; but we live in strange times, and when the history of this vile transaction becomes known, the honest people of the Commonwealth will hurl the leaders in such corrupt schemes from power.

THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY at Elgin, Illinois, employs four hundred and twenty-five persons, about one half whom are females. This company claim to make "the best watch in the world for the money." The building is of stone and brick, two hundred feet long, twenty-eight wide, and two stories high, with a wing of eighty-seven feet, besides engine house, etc. Everything is done by machinery. There are nine separate departments, each under skillful supervisors. It is said the demand for the watches of this establishment exceeds the Company's ability to supply.

SAID the Greenville *Argus* of the 12th ult. referring to the canal-enlargement project: "Of course, money could be made out of the work, and, of course, money ought to be made out of it, or any other work, for that matter. But we apprehend no more corruption in this than in any public enterprise, as there can be no more opportunity."

Observe,—it is the *Argus*, not the GAZETTE, which thus significantly and frankly couples together, and excuses, the ideas of money-making and corruption in this business! We like our cotemporary's frankness, and the "friends" of the sinking fund raid, in our own community, have been equally candid. But the people want the particulars. *Who* is to make the money? and how much? Can the *Argus* supply us with the terms of that secret contract for Reed's stock? It seems to be of no use to apply to the dumb but most competent witnesses here in Pittsburgh. How much "money" is to be "made" by the engineers of this raid? How large is the "corruption," for which its friends are so eager to apologize?

OF THE CITY COUNCIL meeting on Monday, the *Commercial* says:

The subject of "retrenchment and reform" came up, in two or three aspects during the session, and a determination is manifested to reap substantial advantages for the tax payers during the year. All expenditures will be closely watched.

Just so! For example, the *Municipal Record* job, a wholly useless publication of the Council proceedings, in pamphlet form, for which the *Commercial* was paid $300 last year! And this, too, when all the city journals were giving the fullest reports, on each following morning, of those proceedings. We state, in the plainest terms, for the information of all our citizens, that, considering its utter uselessness, and the high price paid, this *Municipal Record* job is, *pro rata*, a more unjustifiable piece of public plunder than ever that *Legislative Record* about which the *Commercial* has had so much to say. A proposal to renew the publication this year passed the Common Council without much opposition, not being generally understood. The Select branch, however, very properly slaughtered it—even if it was the *Commercial's* own petty but favorite illustration of its notions about "retrenchment and reform" and "substantial advantages."

WHILE the coalition have succeeded in passing, through the Senate, the little bill to enhance the value of Mr. Lowry's Titusville real-estate, we hear a rumor, from the Capitol, that some of the screws have got loose in the House, where this part of the coalition contract is likely to be defeated. Nor is this all the bad news from that quarter for the bargain and sale people: the Philadelphia police-bill has gone through the Senate, by a vote of 16 to 13, two Democratic members dodging and not putting their names on the record. Had these two voted, the bill would still have carried, 16 to 15. At this writing, we have not the yeas and nays, but it is evident that the bill received every Republican vote, while two renegade Republicans, Mr. Lowry and one other, were not on that side. The yeas and nays will show who that other was, whether Billingtelt or Kerr. This, however, makes little difference; the two men, in finding that they could not defeat the measure, did not vote at all. But their intended treachery is equally apparent, and would have been put in practice but for the defection of the two Democratic members. This will not be forgotten when the day of settlement comes between these faithless Senators and their Republican constituents in Lancaster, Erie, Crawford, Butler and Lawrence.

IRON RIDGE, WISCONSIN.

Away up in the hilly region of the northern part of Wisconsin there is a remarkable deposit of iron ore, which is described by a correspondent of the Chicago *Bureau*, as consisting of a mass or bed of ore about fifteen feet in thickness, and known to extend over more than one thousand acres. The first settlers avoided that ridge of "poor red earth," deeming it worthless. It could then have been purchased for a few hundred dollars. After its value was discovered it sold for $535,000. One furnace has been erected, in which charcoal is used as fuel, which is making ten tons of metal per day of "cold short" iron of very superior quality, but which is greatly improved when mixed with about one quarter of Lake Superior iron, either in the smelting furnace or puddling process.

"The ore consists of small grains, of flax seed size, slightly ovel and flattened, of a bright red color, greasy to the touch, and stains like red chalk in the handling. When found in place it is firmly packed in regular strata, interspersed by joints and cleavage planes. When the ore is exposed to the air it soon crumbles down and can be shoveled up like sand, and is known among the furnace men who work it as 'seed ore'." By chemical analysis it gives 72.5 per cent. of peroxide of iron, and 50.77 of metallic iron. To smelt this ore requires only three fourths the amount of fuel required for Lake Superior ore. The writer regards this mine as practically inexhaustible.

EXPLANATIONS IN ORDER.

A card from Mr. T. J. BIGHAM will be found elsewhere in these columns, and we call particular attention thereto—especially to its manners, as well as to its general statements, and to its lack of statements really pertinent.

The GAZETTE, for three years past, has steadily advocated the enlargement of the Beaver canal, to a capacity to admit of the passage of vessels which can and do navigate the lakes. It will continue to advocate that policy.

The editorials of which Mr. BIGHAM complains have all been written under the inspiration of the responsible editor, as he was distinctly told in conversation a day or two ago.

What remains to be added is, that Mr. BIGHAM furnishes no explanation of the contract for the disposition of the bonds of the Beaver Canal Company held by Mr. C. M. REED, which is a matter of profound interest to the people of this county and the whole commonwealth. Will neither Mr. BIGHAM or any one of his associates furnish that information? To avoid giving it by a display of personal indignation falls far short of the requirement of the occasion.

Mr. C. M. REED, of Erie, holds a just lien on the Beaver Canal of $1,700,000. It is now proposed to take $6,000,000 out of the Sinking Fund and put it into this canal. It is mysteriously whispered that under this arrangement Mr. REED has consented to take from certain unknown parties much less for his claim than the face of it. What we want to know is, who will pocket the large difference? Every tax-payer has a right to put this question, and failing to get an explicit answer, cannot naturally fail to infer the worst. We have put Mr. BIGHAM himself on the witness stand; but, having made *one* fatal blunder in admitting, as he did in the *Commercial*, the existence of *a* contract, he now thinks best to evade all further inquiries as to its precise term. Everybody sees that he *can* tell, but won't speak to the facts.

—As to the Committee to which he refers, it comprises two or three names highly respected in this community. We believe that these gentlemen are themselves only ignorant of the real designs of some of their associates, and are *not*, in any active or passive sense or intent, compromised in the intrigue which we have exposed.

OUR PUBLIC HALLS.

Pittsburgh has long felt the need of some good assembly-room, for the proper accommodation of the public, attending lectures, concerts and other non-theatrical entertainments. Nor have we yet had a theatre which, in its architectural conditions, has fairly met the more exacting requirements of later years. With their contracted auditoris, limited platforms, defective ventilation, rudely arranged lights, and, above all other deficiencies, their positively dangerous vomitories, or ways of egress for a crowded audience needing to be promptly discharged outside the walls, such public rooms as we have hitherto possessed, although equal to the public needs in former years, have, of late, ceased to fill all the needful conditions, for a large city as rapidly increasing in its population as in its social refinement and intellectual culture.

It is not, even now, necessary that *all* our public halls should be equally of grand proportions, or possessing the other improved characteristics which go to assure the safety, or to minister to the convenience or the luxury, of the most numerous audiences. It is not every entertainment—lecture, concert, fair, or opera—which may be expected to collect, at the same time, all the scientific, charitable, intellectual and refined people of our cities. Such halls as we now have—we need not specify them—meet admirably the larger number of current demands, in that way. But we repeat that Pittsburgh has of late felt a peculiar need for at least one or two such commodious assembly-rooms, with all those special recommendations, in the way of light, ventilation, arrangement of the auditorium, and the absolute safety of the public in attendance, which are now known to be essential in respect of health, comfort and the security of life,—and of the capacity to receive and seat comfortably the most crowded throngs collected by any unusual attraction.

These demands are about to be met on Penn street, near Sixth, in a quarter of the city which approaches as nearly as possible to the heart of its most active business, and which is equally accessible for the populations of either bank of the Allegheny River. That splendid pile of buildings, which has been erected by the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, attracts, by the elegance of its great proportions, and the peculiarly fit simplicity of its exterior architecture, the admiring eyes of citizens and strangers. This building—primarily intended for the better accommodation of a large library, which is not yet large enough to be the most creditable representation of the public regard for the freest diffusion of popular knowledge in these cities—will at the same time offer us a public hall, by much the most roomy, the most skilfully arranged, best ventilated and lighted, with the amplest platform or stage, and with the most secure provisions for the safety of a large audience in any emergency, that the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have yet known. Indeed, after a careful inspection of the building in all its parts, we do not hesitate to pronounce this Library Hall an assembly-room which, in all its features, is fully up to every just expectation of the public. This Hall, with its passage-ways, and means of ingress and egress to the outer air, satisfies fully all the conditions of modern taste, architectural skill, and the public safety. It is intended to seat more than 1500 people, every one of whom, while seated, shall have full view of the stage or platform, and of speaker or musician, with an abundance of fresh air, brilliant lights, and a sense of absolute security. The main auditorium is surrounded on all sides with every possible convenience for the comfort and health of any audience. The *coup d' œil*, from any part of the house, when occupied by the public, will be one of striking and brilliant completeness. We are entitled to expect that the acoustics of the room will be satisfactory. And, more than all, the building is made so nearly fire proof, with such broad passages, stair-cases, landings, so many of them and so judiciously arranged, that the largest audiences need not be hurried by any possible catastrophe, but may, if need be, be delivered to the outer pavements in less than half the time now required from any other public hall in this city.

The management of the Library Association honor themselves, the excellent society over which they preside, the public munificence which has entrusted to them the disbursement of the large sums involved in their present expenditure, and they have honored Pittsburgh, in the really great work which draws to its completion under their care. They have but one other point to care for, and here we trust that their decision may be in keeping with every other feature of their splendid structure. Let them take care to seat their audiences well. The public have a right to demand good, roomy seats, each well defined, protected from the intrusion of neighbors, and conveniently accessible from the neighboring aisles. A paltry settee, or a cramped and straight-backed chair, with not more than half space enough for a good many knees that are stiff in the joints; or for the exactions of the modern feminine costume, to say nothing of the necessary intrusion of one's neighbors passing to or from other seats on either side—this sort of thing won't do. It would be a great pity to impair the costly and ample attractions of that beautiful auditorium by two-penny notions of mistaken economy now. We are told that the comfortable seating of this Hall, in accordance with modern ideas, will cost $15,000. If so, even that sum will be wisely spent. The management *must* spare no care or expense needful to render their Hall, not only for this year, but for at least a generation to come, the most comfortable and desirable place of public entertainment in Pittsburgh.

We have also the pleasure of stating that the new Opera House property, on Fifth avenue, is to be radically reconstructed, with large additions, during the coming year. The auditorium of the present theatre is to be converted into a splendid concert-room, and a theatre, with all the modern improvements, is to be erected in its immediate rear, and extending back to Diamond street, with its main entrance by a capacious hall-way from Fifth avenue. Such, we learn, are the settled intentions of the proprietor, who, having consummated all the other preliminaries, is now engaged in the arrangement of the building plans.

We may congratulate the public, therefore, upon the present certainty that, at a very early day, our wants in that direction are to be met in every reasonable particular. Library Hall will be ready in May next. The library itself will be removed to its new quarters in less than eight weeks. The Opera House improvements are likely to be complete during the year. We commend, to the architect of the latter, the same suggestions herein addressed to the management of the Library Association.

IT may be needful that Georgia should elect new Senators. This view obtains in the best informed and most influential quarters in that State, and is not unlikely to prevail with the Legislature. The Macon *Union* holds that the present body was never legally organized, prior to its present reconstruction, and that *all* of its acts were therefore invalid. Says the *Union*:

General Meade allowed the Legislature to convene and scramble, pell mell into an organization on its own hook, under a fundamental law that had not been reached, and then the farce of allowing each House to purge itself of ineligible members under the New Constitution, which Constitution could only, legally, come into use after all the requirements imposed by the reconstruction laws had been complied with.

Here was a very important link left out; a jump from chaos to the legitimacy of a State without anybody knowing exactly how it was done—a sort of leap in the dark. The Legislature of Georgia, under the reconstruction laws, never has been legal: then it follows none of its acts were legal; Senators and officers it elected are equally illegal, and instead of going back to the act of this illegal body which expelled the colored members, it becomes necessary to go to the bottom of the difficulty and reorganise the Legislature. This is the view President Grant takes of the question, or he would not have declared martial law in the State. It is the only tenable position that can be taken.

A HARRISBURG letter to the Beaver *Radical* says:

The local interests of this section of the State have suffered terribly by the action of some of its Representatives. The line of the Beaver and Erie Canal furnished more than one-half of the men who have entered on the work of destroying our party. Lowry, the chief conspirator, has assumed unasked, to be the champion of the Canal Enlargement project, and we fear has destroyed its hopes by the blight of his unsought friendship to it, and his unprovoked treachery to his party.

THE Watertown and Rome Railroad in New York recently killed a passenger for the first time in eighteen years.

That Sand Bar Business.

(Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE—GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry as to the name of the person who sent me the bill declaring a sand bar in the Ohio river an island, allow me to state, the bill was prepared by Mr. Shaffer, an attorney of your city, and forwarded to me by Dr. W. J. Langfelt, of Allegheny city, formerly a resident of Beaver county. He is a Democrat, but for many years has been a warm personal friend, and is a gentleman of high standing as a physician and a man. He told me the bill was all right, and Howard would favor it and that Graham would not oppose it. I took the bill to Senator Howard and asked him if it was right. He replied that Mr. Shaffer had spoken to him about it and he thought it was all right. I did not think to speak to Senator Grsham, as I supposed everything was right as represented. This is the whole affair so far as I am concerned. I had no interest except to oblige a friend who has often obliged me, and if called upon I know he will state I was in no way interested. The fact is I knew nothing about this so called sand bar, and was astonished to see your strictures in reference to my connection therewith. I erred only in taking this bill out of my district, and shall not make the same mistake again. I hope, gentlemen, this will be satisfactory, and that you will do me the justice to state my error was unintentional.

Very respectfully,
J. S. RUTAN.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Mr. Rutan has just submitted the foregoing letter to me. I have read it. In regard to the Sand Island bill, I have to say: 1st, I never read the bill; 2d, I never saw it, except in Mr. Rutan's hand; 3d, I never promised to vote for it. In fact I know nothing at all about it in any way, except this: The day I left Pittsburgh for Harrisburg Mr. Shaffer told me that Mr. Rutan would offer a bill for a survey and appraisement of an island in the Ohio river, in Allegheny county, near the Beaver line, that belonged to the State, and said it was all right. I understood Mr. Shaffer's object in speaking to me was to explain why Mr. Rutan would offer it, so that Mr. Graham and myself would not consider it *discourteous* to us in his offering it. I do not know Dr. Langfelt; never saw him to my knowledge. And as to the merits or demerits of the bill know absolutely nothing. Mr. Rutan spoke to me one day in the Senate about offering it. I said I had no objections, (I did not look at the bill) that I had been told it was right. I have since received letters from respectable parties near the Sand Island, informing me of the facts. I shall not vote for the bill. There is another Sand Island bill here, not in the Ohio river. Such bills are frequently sent here to members. You cannot prevent them being sent here, but when the facts are learned, as they will be when the bill is published, they will not be voted for. No doubt Mr. Rutan has been imposed upon.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. HOWARD.

THAT CONTRACT—CARD FROM T. J. BIGHAM.

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE: I think I have great cause to complain of the liberty taken by one of your employes in the editorial columns of the GAZETTE yesterday morning. I supposed I was entitled to the privileges of a private citizen, and was therefore no little surprised to find my name in your paper, charging me with having written or dictated an editorial in Monday's *Commercial*, on the subject of the Erie Canal enlargement, and also with with being engaged corruptly in efforts to defraud the Commonwealth. Permit me to say, in the broadest and most unequivocal terms, that I neither *wrote or dictated a line in last Monday's Commercial*. That I have not now, and never had, one dollar's interest in the present Erie Canal, or in its proposed enlargement; and as this charge has been several times intimated in your paper in regard to some or all of the committee of which I am Secretary, permit me further to add, that I do not believe that Gen. Morehead, who has been specially named, or any other member of that committee is interested to the extent of a dollar, otherwise than as property holders in this vicinity. Nor do I believe that any member of that committee in any way interfered in the State Treasurer's election, out of which these charges appear, in some way, to have originated.

On the organization of the committee appointed to further this canal enlargement I was appointed Secretary and had specially devolved upon me the work of movements in any way tending to embarrass it. Messrs. Penniman and King, whom I have always recognized as friends and gentlemen, had declared to me that they were firm friends of this enlargement. Two or three articles that I regarded as unfriendly had appeared in that journal. Upon calling I was referred to an employe little known to me. Instead of being "gushingly communicative" I said very little except in answer to interrogatories. The great body of what he states in this morning's paper is either the coinage of his own imagination or else learned from others. None of it was intended for the public. The few things I did say are incorporated in such a manner as to make the whole unfounded.

I will now add that I have been favorable to the enlargement of this Erie Canal for some years. All I have done within the last six weeks has been as Secretary of a committee composed of Pittsburgh's best men. I have lived here thirty-three years, and expect to die here, and decline to bandy words with every whipper snapper that handles a pen.

T. J. BIGHAM.

February 1, 1870.

The Credit Mobilier Judgment.

The Beaver *Radical* says:—The Governor and Attorney General Brewster have agreed to take the obligation of Oakes Ames, Oliver Ames, Sidney Dillon, and Mr. Hazzard, of Rhode Island, as sureties for the payment of the judgment against the Credit Mobilier for taxes due the State. The counsel for the association have taken an appeal from the decision of Dauphin County Court to the Supreme Court, and in order to do so, it is necessary that security should be entered for the amount of the judgment, in the event of the Supreme Court affirming the decision of the lower Court. Usually such security is required to be entered by parties owning property in Pennsylvania, but in this instance this was waived, as the parties obligating themselves are abundantly able to meet the judgment, in case of a decision adverse to them. They have also hypothecated $750,000 of income bonds of the Pacific Railroad, as additional security for the payment of the judgment, the bonds to be deposited with some saving fund or bank in Philadelphia.

Robbery of Minister Motley's House.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 13th says: Yesterday, at the Police Court Lawpool, two young men named Edward C. Steele and Thomas Mortimer, were brought up on suspicion of having been concerned in the late robbery at the London residence of Mr. Motley, the American Minister, when upwards of £2,000 worth of plate and jewelry was carried off. On Tuesday the prisoners, who said they were natives of London, offered in pledge, to a Mr. Cohen, of Duke street Liverpool, a statuette of Victory, which, with its frame or stand, (from which other figures, &c., had been broken) is of massive silver, and of considerable value. Suspecting that the men had not come honestly by the article, M. Cohen called in the police. From inquiries they made there is reason to believe that the figure, &c., formed part of the robbery at Mr. Motley's house. The prisoners were remanded.

Sectarian Schools in New York City.

Of the appropriations made in 1869 for New York City the following are the figures showing the total amount voted to each sect:

Roman Catholic, $412,072 26; Protestant Episcopal, $29,335.09; Hebrew, $14,404.49; Reformed Dutch Church, 12,630,86; Presbyterian, $8,363.44; Baptist, $2,760.34; Methodist Episcopal, $3,073.63; German Evangelical, $2,027.24; Miscellaneous, $44,085.12; Total, $528,742.47.

THE lake tunnel to supply Cleveland with pure water, which was commenced last August, is being excavated at the rate of seven feet a day, and will be finished in two years. The shore shaft is done, and the crib at the outer end of the tunnel will have a capacity of sixty million gallons a day, which is twenty times the quantity now consumed by the city. The length of the tunnel will be one and one-fourth miles.

FARM-YARD SONG.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Over the hill the farm-boy goes,
His shadow lengthens along the land,
A giant staff in a giant hand;
In the poplar tree above the spring,
The katydid begins to sing:
The early dews are falling—
Into the stone-heap darts the mink;
The swallows skim the river's brink,
And home to the woodland fly the crows,
When over the hill the farm-boy goes,
Cheerily calling—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"
Farther, farther, over the hill,
Faintly calling, calling still—
"Co' boss! co' boss! co'! co'!"

Into the yard the farmer goes,
With grateful heart at the close of day;
Harness and chain are hung away;
In the wagon-shed stand yoke and plow;
The straw's in the stack, the hay in the mow,
The cooing doves are calling;
The friendly sheep his welcome bleat,
The pigs come grunting to his feet,
The whinnying mare her master knows,
When into the yard the farmer goes,
His cattle calling—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"
While still the cow-boy, far away,
Goes seeking those that have gone astray—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'!"

Now to her task the milkmaid goes,
The cattle come crowding through the gate,
Lowing, pushing, little and great;
About the trough, by the farm-yard pump,
The frolicksome yearlings frisk and jump,
While the pleasant dews are falling;
The new milk heifer is quick and shy,
But the old cow waits with tranquil eye;
And the white stream into the pail flows,
When to her task the milkmaid goes,
Soothingly calling—
"So, boss! so, boss! so! so!"
The cheerful milkmaid take her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "So, boss! so, boss! so!"

To supper at last the farmer goes,
The apples are pared, the paper read,
The stories are told, then all to bed.
Without, the cricket's ceaseless song
Makes shrill and silence all night long;
The heavy dews are falling.
The housewife's hand has turned the lock;
Drowsily ticks the kitchen clock;
The household sinks to deep repose;
But still in sleep the farm-boy goes
Singing, calling—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"
And oft the milkmaid in her dreams,
Drums in the pail with the flashing streams,
Murmuring, "So, boss! so!"

—*Atlantic Almanac for 1870.*

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper prers, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

A BODY AND MIND DISEASE.

Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, and that dyspepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is relieved. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when unmedicated stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and anti bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of bile, the excess is soon brought within its proper limits, and the digestive action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The Bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface which is particularly desirable at this season when sudden exposure to raw, humid air is apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs and colds. *The best safeguard against all disease is found in* HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and this great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes.

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29, 1870.

☞ NATIONAL REFINING and STORING CO.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year and for other business, will be held at the Hall of F. A. Miercch & Bros., No. 23 Sixth street, late St. Clair, on MONDAY, February 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ja31r.37 J. LEE OLD, Secretary.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, January 27, 1870.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 89 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1870, between the hours of twelve and two.

JAS. M. BELL, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Pike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

ja26:s100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

☞ KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 12th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.

ja22:s9 O. METCALF, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERIOR LUMBER COMPANY, 234 and 236 Second and Railroad Streets.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared from the earnings of the past twelve months, subdivided of TWELVE PER CENT., and have also placed Eight per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund.

EDW. DITHRIDGE, President.
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary. ja22:s87

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail

NOTION, TOY, AND *FANCY GOODS BUSINESS*, AT

No. 148 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Frazier's Block, under the firm name of

O'LEARY & SINGLETON.

F. A. O'LEARY,
EDWARD SINGLETON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Jan. 1, 1870.

Messrs. O'LEARY & SINGLETON have just returned from the East, where they purchased for cash a complete stock of NOTIONS, TOYS and FANCY GOODS, comprising in part of Hosiery, Linen Collars, Paper Collars, Pocket Books, Ladies and Gents Satchels, Cutlery, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Hobby Horses, Carts Wagons, &c., which will be opened and ready for sale THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, when we will be pleased to have our friends and the Public generally to call and examine our stock.

fe1 4d O'LEARY & SINGLETON.

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN

Have removed from 47 SIXTH STREET, to

89 Fifth Avenue,

Until improvements on old stand are completed. fe1

SALTSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three houses rid from Pittsburgh, sixty feet front on Main street by 150 deep to the Railroad, situate in the centre of the town, two dwelling Houses, each eight rooms. Price for both $3,000. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja5s 30 Sixth avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At 25 Cents,

4-4 TWILLED POPLINS,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 10 Cents,

Light and Dark Calicos.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN,

A GOOD BARGAIN.

At $2 75,

LADIES' EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,

WORTH $4.00.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PLAIN AND STRIPED DELAINES,

Very Cheap.

Black and Colored Corded

POPLINS.

Black and Colored Dress Silks.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.

Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.

ja31:135

PRICES REDUCED

TO-DAY.

AT $1.00.

CHILDREN'S FINE FELT SKIRTS,

WORTH $1.75.

AT $2.50.

LADIES' BEST FELT SKIRTS.

Warranted Perfect—worth $4.00.

AT $3.00.

Ladies' Braided Felt Skirts,

Decided Bargains—worth $4.50.

AT HALF PRICE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Superior Cashmere Stockings,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market street.

fe1

EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

BELL

&

MOORHOUSE,

Will Open Daily This Week,

Prints,
Cassimeres,
Muslins,
Alpacas,

AT

LOW PRICES.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

In order to still further reduce stock, before taking our annual inventory, we will continue to offer our stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many Goods Below Cost.

Woolen Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear,
Lace and Lace Articles,
Embroideries,
Millinery Goods,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Satin and Bonnet Velvets,
Dress Trimmings,
Cloak Loops and Ornaments,
Boulevarde Skirts, &c., &c,

AT RETAIL BARGAINS.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*

ja14

WATCHES! WATCHES!

Another large lot of

Ladies' Gold Watches

Just received at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

HUNTING CASE FULL JEWELED LEVER WATCHES from $48.00 upwards, at

WATTLES & SHEAFFER'S.

ja29

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

Office—No. 8 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Capt. JOHN MESSNER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market.

Lieut. GEO. B. McNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!

Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and
Irish Linens,
Plain Linen Shirt Fronts,
Embroidered Shirt Fronts,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At $1.50.

WHITE HONEY COMB QUILTS.

LARGE SIZE.

At $1.75 a Dozen,

Linen Table Napkins,

AN EXTRA BARGAIN.

At 10 Cents,

WHITE LINEN TOWELS.

At 25 Cents,

WHITE LINEN TOWELS,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24:MWF

NEWELL INSTITUTE.

The SPRING SESSION, of five months will commence on TUESDAY, February 1st. Terms $40.00.

The Institute offers thorough training for Business or College, at No. 267 PENN STREET, and a first-class Home School for Young Ladies in a SEPARATE building, No. 235 PENN STREET. ja31:138

READ! READ! READ!

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness! Bunions and Diseased Nails Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed!

Perfect comfort immediately!

No poisonous medicine used!

No sore feet after operating!

Enlarged and Stiff Joints treated successfully.

Frost-bite and Chilblains cured in a few days.

Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good City References given.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5½ P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.

Remember the place, No. 49 Sixth street, old St. Clair, up stairs.

DR. D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa. d6:10:s99

REMOVAL.

Merchants Fire Ins. Co., Chicago,

ASSETS, $841,648.03.

MARKET FIRE INS. CO., N. Y.,

Participation,

ASSETS, $684,811.40.

Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., Hartford,

ASSETS, $400,000.00.

EDWARD I. HUGHES, Agent,

Removed to 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja12:s80

L. B. FULTON.....O. J. M'GANN

FULTON & M'GANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, Near High Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

ALPERT & KOHLER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, No. 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to Custom Work.

We beg leave to direct the attention of the public to the fact that we are now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes for persons troubled with Corns, Bunions, or deformed feet, under the personal supervision of our Mr. ALPERT, formerly of Allegheny City, who will be pleased to see his old customers again. We have adopted ALPERT'S mode of measuring the foot, by which we can be safe in warranting easy and comfortable Boots and

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Thaw, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd,
John M. Marland, Archibald Wallace, Jno. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jn26:d

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
myz

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 1870.

There was more activity an stocks but gold remained almost stationary at 121¼, declining to 121⅛, advancing to 121⅝, and closed at 121¼, with some sign of an upward movement.

Government bonds were dull and heavy, selling about ¼ per cent below the closing quotations of yesterday. Bonds are considered too high for investment, and the market is freely supplied for all that is wanted, yet no reason exists for a lower market during the present month.

Stocks were strong and higher, especially New York Central, Northwest common and preferred and Lake Shore. The balance of the list remained inactive.

Money in better supply and lower rates.

Business dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 121¼; Silver, 117; 12½ currency, 118½. Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 113; do 1865, 115½; do 1865, Consols, 114, do 1867, 114¼; do 1868, 114¼; Ten Forties, 112⅜; Adams Express Company 64½; Merchants Union Express Company, 84½; American Express Company, 57½; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; New York Central, 95¼; Reading, 95⅞; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88½; Ohio & Mississippi, 25½; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 113⅞; Chicago & North Western, 72½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 89½; Erie 24¾.

EXCHANGE.	Long.	Sight.
London, per £	$5.09	$5.05
Paris, per francs	24	25¼
Berlin, thaler	88	92
Frankfort, florins	50	52

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 121½; United States Sixes, 1881, 118½; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115⅝; do. 1864, 113½; do. 1865, 115½; Ten-Forties, 112⅝; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114½; do. do. 1867, 114⅝; do. do. 1868, 114⅜; Union Pacific Railroad, 88; Central do, do, 99; Cv. Pacific, 111⅛; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 1, 1870.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent., with exceptional loans, however, at 7. Sterling 8½@9. Gold dull; opened at 121¼; touched 121⅜, and closed at 121¼. Clearances, $25,000,000.

Governments firm. Coupons, '81, 118½ @118¾; do '62, 115½@115¾; do '64, 113½@ 113½; do '65, 115¼@115½; do new, 114½@ 114¾; do '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68, 114⅝@114⅝; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾. Pacifics, 111¾@111¾.

State bonds closed strong. Missouris, 99; old Tennessees, 53¾; new do, 47¾; old Virginias, 63; new do, 63½; old North Carolinas, 41¾; new do, 24; new South Carolinas, 83¾; Louisiana Levees, sixes, 69½.

The railway market was active in New York Central, North-western, Reading, and New Jersey Central, closing unsettled, though generally strong. Miscellaneous shares are quite strong. The Quicksilver advanced on the report of proper security being given on the Black suit, which saves the company from passing into the hands of a receiver. Express stocks dull, and no important change.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 55¾; Cumberland, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 9¾; preferred, 10; Adams Express, 64; Wells & Fargo, 19½; American, 57¾; United States, 52¾; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 24¾; pref'd, 46; Harlem, 137; preferred, 141; Hudson River Scrip, 92¾; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 135; Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern, 72¾; pref'd, 89¾; Rock Island, 113¾; St. Paul, 72; preferred, 86¾; Wabash, 53½; preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 88; Terre Haute, 29½; preferred, 55; C. & A., 144; preferred, 144; O. & M., 25¾; N. J. C., 98; Dubuque, 109; St. Joseph, 59; preferred, 108¾; C. C. & I., 74.

Boston prices: Calumet, 63; Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 73; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 93¾.

The Assistant Treasurer announces the following as the sales of gold and purchases of bonds for January: Sales of gold Feb. 3d, one million; Feb. 9th, one million; Feb. 17th, one million, Feb. 23d, one million; total, four millions. Purchases of bonds, Feb. 10th, one million; Feb. 24th, one million; total, two millions.

Sub-Treasury balances: gold, $76,035,-779; currency, $3,793,461; general balance, $79,931,205.

The Government reserves the right to purchase any amount of bonds offered in excess of one million, as stipulated in the proposals.

Leroy Nichols, whose failure on contracts in Rock Island stock was announced yesterday, announces that he will settle on all contracts made outside of the Stock Exchange the same as if made within the Exchange.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1870.

Our merchants and manufacturers generally continue to complain of dull times, and that they have good reason therefor, must be acknowledged. The principal reason for business being so dull lies in the fact that margins are so very small that there is no inducement offered to make business; and business men, in some instances, have concluded that as there is little or nothing to be gained by it, that there is no use in making much effort, and, consequently, they are not soliciting and working for trade, as they would if there was some inducement to stimulate them in so doing. This has been a great drawback to trade here for some time past, but we are in hopes that it will not continue much longer. Some parties, in their eagerness for business, will cut margins closer to a point scarcely deserving of the name, and thus while they make nothing themselves prevent others, engaged in the same line of business, from making anything. Competition is all right and proper, and should always be encouraged, but the rivalry for trade is sometimes so strong that personalities are indulged in, and things said and done which had better not been, and which should always be avoided. The policy, should be to "live and let live," but some people are so completely wrapped up in themselves, that they do not care for anybody else, and this is just as true in business as it is in social life.

APPLES—In steady demand but unchanged—sales at $2,50@5,50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 70@80c.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely and with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, prices are weak and barely sustained, ranging from 28@33c for good to choice roll.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3¼.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged; sales of fair at $2,25; prime at $2,50, and choice at $2,75.

BROOM CORN—14@18 cts per pound.

CRANBERRIES—Dull: $12@15.

CHEESE—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, at 26@26½ cts., for 50 or 100 bbl lots, with the usual advance in a retail way.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of apples at 8@9c. Peaches at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@12 for halves. Pitted cherries, 25c.

DRESSED HOGS—Very dull, and commission men report that they cannot get over 10@10¼ cts.

EGGS—Rather firmer, in consequence of the change in the weather, though prices are unchanged, as yet, 25 cts.

FEATHERS—85@90 cts.

FLOUR—There is only a moderate business, and the market is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, at $5,00@5,50 for spring, $5,75 @6,00 for winter. Rye Flour, $5@5,25.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat in this market continue very light, but the demand is not pressing, as the mills are getting all they want from the west; we continue to quote red winter wheat at $1,15@1,18 for prime to choice. Oats dull, but nominally unchanged—46@47 on wharf and track and 48@50 in store. There is not much rye coming for rye, and we continue to quote at 85@90. Corn is very dull and has been so for several days past, though nominally unchanged —78@80 for car and 85@85 for shelled. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged at $1 for spring and $1,10 for fall.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $1,@26, and the offerings continues light.

HUSKS—Sales at 5 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,43@1,45, and No. 2 at 93@95. Fancy Cincinnati and Chicago brands held higher.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull: $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—The demand continues light, and prices are unchanged—50 by the car load and 55 for small lots in store.

PROVISIONS—Market weak, with a continued drooping tendency. Shoulders, 14 for Plain and 15 for Sugar Cured: Sides, 16 for Clear and 17 for Ribbed: Bacon, Rosin, 19 and Sugar Cured Hams 19, Lard 17 in tierces. Mess Pork $29.

POULTRY—Market almost bare. Dressed chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys 18@20.

SEEDS—We are reported a sale of 150 bush blover seed, to go south, at $8,50. Timothy seed is still quoted at $4,75@5 and Flaxseed at $2,10@2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@ $1; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY Feb. 1, 1870.

We are obliged to use the stereotyped phrase, a continued dull market, with no indications at present of any immediate improvement. The only consolation we have to offer, is the fact that the present dullness and stagnation, according to the views of many, forebodes a brighter and better future; that the present depression will be followed in the proper time by buoyancy and activity; that the cloud which has been hanging over and enveloping the trade in darkness for some time past, will certainly shine on the oil business here again. As we have repeatedly noted, the present depression is regarded by us as a very favorable omen, inasmuch as it does, a determination on the part of the trade to do a legitimate business hereafter, and to discourage any and all movements calculated to stimulate wild speculation.

CRUDE.

But a single sale reported 1,000 bbls on spot at 8¼, and this may be regarded as the ruling quotation for that delivery. Seller option to July nominal at 13 and buyer, same time, 15 cts.

REFINED.

There is no improvement to note in the demand for refined, and while the market is dull and neglected, prices are nominally unchanged. Spot is quoted at 30c; February at 30¼c; February to July 30¾c, and March to July 31c. Buyer all the year nominal at 31¼c.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Crystal Oil Works 240, on account A. B. Mills; Citizens Oil Works 160, on account W. Robinson.

Total.....400 bbls

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J. M. Riter 308 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

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Total refined.....1,032 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton dull and heavy, with sales of 1,200 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 826 bbls. Flour heavy without decided change; sales of 7,200 bbls at $4,60@4,65 for superfine State Western; $5,25@5,00 for extra State; $5,05@5,15 for extra Western; $5,80@6,40 for white wheat extra; $5,15@6,25 for Round Hoop Ohio; $5,50@5,25 for extra St. Louis; $5,25 @5,50 for good choice do. Rye flour quiet and heavy, with sales of 250 bbls at $4@5. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy and lower, with sales of 250 bbls at 98@98½c for Western free, chiefly 98c. Receipts of wheat, 2,648 bush. Wheat opened firm and closed 1@2c better; moderate export and milling demand; sales of 59,000 bushels at $1,18@1,22 for No. 2 spring, latter price for choice delivered, $1,23 for common No. 1 do, $1,28@1,31 for winter red and amber western, and $1,40 for white western. Rye quiet. Barley dull, with sales 1,600 bush two rowed State at 87c. Barley Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 4,800 bush; corn dull and heavy, with sales 28,000 bush at 88@90c for new mixed western, 97c for new yellow southern, and $1,02@ 1,03 for new white southern. Oats: receipts 8,250 bush; oats firm and in fair demand, with sales 64,000 bush at 55½c for western and 58@60c for State. Rye dull. Coffee dull. Sugar steady, with sales 700 hhds Cuba at 9¾@11c. Molasses quiet, with sales 250 bbls New Orleans at 70@76½c. Petroleum quiet at 16¾@17c for crude and 31c for refined. Hops firm at 18@28c for American. Linseed Oil steady at 90@92c. Turpentine quiet at 46¾@47c. Pork dull and lower, with sales of 610 bbls, at $26,50@27 for new mess, $23@23,50 for prime, and $24 @26 for prime mess; also, 750 bbls new mess, seller February and March, at $26,50; stock of old and new 317,775 bbls, last month, 21,769, last year, 35,625. Tierce beef quiet, with sales of 110 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, 27@31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales of 100 bbls, at 23@32c for new. Cut meats dull, with sales of 250 packages, at 11¾@12c for shoulders, 14¾@15½c for hams. Middles dull, with sales of 125 boxes, at 14c for Cumberland cut, 15c for short ribbed. Dressed hogs steady, at 11¾@12¼c for western. Beef steady, with sales of 200 bbls, at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess; stock of old and new, 21,210 packages, last month, 27,789, last year, 56,511. Lard heavy and lower, with sales of 300 tierces, at 16¾@16¾c for steam, 16¾@ 17¾c for kettle rendered; also, 250 tierces steam, seller March, at 16¾c. Butter steady and quiet, at 17@31c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 16@18¾. Freights to Liverpool are dull and heavy.

Latest—Flour closed steady and with a moderate demand, chiefly for low grades of extra. Wheat very firm and quiet at $1,16@1,22 for No. 2 spring, and $1,29@ 1,31 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats steady and quiet at 55½c for western. Corn dull and heavy, at 86@91c for new mixed western. Pork dull and unchanged $26,25 bid and $26,50 asked for mess for February and March. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats and Bacon nominal. Lard more steady; 16c bid for prime steam, 16¼c asked for Feb'y; 16¾c bid, and 16¾c asked for March. Eggs quiet at 28@30c for fresh.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Tobacco in brisk demand at full prices. Cotton declined to 24@24¼c. Hemp only in local demand and unchanged. Flour: low grades scarce and firmer; superfine sold at $4,25@4,40, extra $4,50@4,75, double extra $6@5,25, and family at $6@ 7,00. Wheat low and unchanged; No 2 inspected spring 92c, No 1 do 98c; No 2 red fall $1,03@1,07, No 1 do $1,10@1,12½, choice to fancy red and white $1,20@ 1,37½. Corn: best grades 1@2c higher; mixed in bulk 62@67c; mixed and yellow sacked 75@77c, and white 88@89c. Oats firmer and more doing, with sales at 43@49c in bulk; 53@55c sacked. Barley unchanged, with sales at $1,05 for choice Illinois, and $1,05@1,25 for prime to fancy Minnesota. Rye dull and lower, with sales at 75@80c. Whisky dull at 93c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Provisions opened steady, but advices from other points depressed the market, and only a small business was done. Pork: in small lots at $27,50@27,50; salted shoulders 13c; clear rib 14½c; clear sides 15c. Bacon: shoulders 12¾c; clear rib 16c; clear sides 16½c. Lard nominal at 15@16c for steam and kettle rendered. Cattle steady at 4½@5½c for fair to prime, and 6@6½c for choice. Hogs unchanged at 8¾@9¼c. Receipts: flour 9,000 bbls, wheat 3,000 bush, corn 8,000 bush, oats 9,400, oats 8,800, barley 1,100, rye 500, hogs 400 head.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Eastern Exchange unchanged. Flour in fair demand at $3,80@5,25 for spring extras. Wheat less active; No 1 quiet at 87¾@ 88c; No. 2 ranging at 83@84c; rejected 80¾@81c, and closing at 80¾@81c; this afternoon the market was unsettled at 81¾c cash and 82¾c seller March. Corn: old ½c lower, at 71¾@72c for fresh and 70@71c for regular, closing at 70¾@71c for regular; new 1¼@1½c lower, closing steady at 62@62½c; this afternoon No. 2 was dull at 71c. Oats more active and ½c higher; sales of No. 2 at 38@38¾c, closing at 38¼@38¾c. Rye quiet and firmer, at 60¾c for No. 1 and 67@68c for No. 2. Barley firm at 68c. Barley inactive and nominal at 70@73c for No 2. Highwines firm and steady, and 1c higher, closing firm at 92c. Mess pork fairly active and 25c lower on spot, $25,75 cash, $26,25 seller February, $26@26,25 seller March. Lard steady and in fair demand at 15c cash, 15¾c seller last half March. Sweet pickled hams 13¼c; dry salted shoulders 10c loose. Dressed hogs steady at $10,10@10,40. Cattle steady at $3,50@5,50. Receipts for the past 24 hours—7,172 bbls flour, 31,850 bu wheat, 24,925 bu corn, 14,395 bu oats, 1,827 bu rye, 8,887 bu barley, 8,224 hogs. Shipments—6,227 bbls flour, 16,217 bu wheat, 17,052 bu corn, 6,316 bu oats, 698 bu rye, 350 bu barley, 3,502 hogs.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—Cotton dull and ¼c lower; middling at 24¼@24½c. Tobacco firm and in good demand; sales 71 hhds at $6@24. Whisky dull and drooping; sales at 94c, no buyers better than 93c at close. Hogs dull and lower; sales of bulk low middling at 8¾@9c; packed $9,00@9,50 per 100 lbs; extra family $9,00. Provisions quite firm. Mess Pork $28. Bacon: shoulders 13c; clear rib 16c; clear sides 16½c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 11½c; clear rib 14¾c; clear sides 15¼c. Sugar cured Hams 19. Lard 17 in tierces. Mess Pork $29.

POULTRY—Market almost bare. Dressed chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys 18@20.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with 6 feet 4 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather cloudy and cold, mercury at no time during the day rising above 32. If it would moderate slightly it is probable we would have more snow.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report excepting the packets, and there are no transient boats due.

The Arlington departed for Cincinnati about 5 o'clock with a good freight list some 300 tons, but a small number of passengers. She will doubtless pick up considerable below.

The Nick Wall departed for St. Louis, with a fair freight list, and she, too, will doubtless pick up considerable freight between here and Cincinnati.

The Glasgow and Rover, Nashville to Pittsburgh, passed Louisville on Sunday.

The Argosy has been placed on the Manchester dock for repairs. Captain Lisle, it is said, intends entering her in the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth trade again.

The Julia No. 2, left for Zanesville last evening.

The Wild Duck is receipting freight through to New Orleans.

Capt. John Woodburn is commanding the Dardanella, in the Memphis and Little Rock trade, with Capt. Jack Woodburn in the office.

The Mary Davage and barges, left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Sunday, and the Glendale and Hawkeye No. 2, left there on Saturday.

The Wild Duck, Capt. Anawalt, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

The Belle is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving at noon.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, has commenced to make engagements for St. Louis and the lower Ohio.

Fears are now entertained that as the weather last month was unusually warm and fine, that this month will be the very reverse, and that it has made a good beginning for it must be conceded. If there is not a change within the next forty-eight hours, we should not be surprised to see the Allegheny putting out considerable floating ice by that time. There has been several attempts at cold weather, but they all failed, and this one may prove a failure also. All things considered, however, it would, perhaps, be as well if navigation was suspended, and remain so for a month.

—The Charmer and St. Charles arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday.

—The Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, was at Memphis on Sunday, enroute from Pittsburgh to St. Louis.

—The Sallie and Bellevernon arrived at New Orleans on Sunday, and Lorena and Lsonidas left there the same day for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* of Thursday says: The great feature on the levee to-day was the unloading of the Magenta, with the largest load of cotton brought to port since the war.

—Capt. M. H. Kouns, of the Red river packet Era No. 9, has joined the army of benedicts. He married a charming lady, Emma Hawley, of Marshall, Texas. Their attendants were Mr. John W. Ong and Miss Hettie Marshall.

—The Louisville Bridge Company expect to have their structure ready for the passage of trains early this week. It is positively invited to cross over a mile and a half in length, and, with the exception of the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, is the longest bridge in America.

—It will be recollected that the steamer Mary Miller, building at New Albany, was attached by the builders' lien, it is said, intends entering her in the Memphis and Portsmouth trade again.

—A Louisville specialist to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: It is stated here, on good authority, that the low-pressure Richmond is on her way to this port, under the control of the U. S. Marshal, Gen. Murray, and will, on her arrival, be tied up here. After her seizure, Captain Neal was unable to give bond, and her freight was reshipped on the Olive Branch.

—The full Board of Supervising Inspectors of steamboats has nearly completed its recommendations for the new bill regulating steamers on inland waters. One of the most important changes is a section providing that captains and mates shall appear before the Board for examination, and if deemed qualified shall be required to take out a license. The same as pilots and engineers. New provisions are made for testing all iron used in boilers. Petroleum is only to be carried on boats that have compartments specially prepared for receiving it.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M., promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,
fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer MOLLIE EBERT, G. W. EBERT, Master, S. Pepgard, Clerk will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on THURSDAY, 3d inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
fe1 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The powerful Tow-Boat WILD DUCK AND BARGES,

Dove and Swan, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander will leave on THURSDAY, Feb. 3d, at 4 P. M., for the above and intermediate ports.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
jan GIBBLET & PORTER, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer

SAM WALL.....Capt. THOS. FOX,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, Feb. 1st, at 9 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
ja24 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

ASSESSMENTS.

NOTICE.
In the Matter of Opening Lincoln Street.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment for damages made by the Viewers for the opening of Lincoln street has been filed in my office for collection; that if said assessments are not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed therefor against the property assessed with interest, costs and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney,
No. 106 Fifth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24, 1870. j27:28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the cure of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made throughout a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most overwhelming evidence can be used without hindrance of its unrivalled success. There is perhaps no establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms also laboratory, sleeping apartments, &c., for patients, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Parties wishing to borrow money will find a chance in to-day's paper of $15,000 to loan.

The members of the Paid Fire Department of Allegheny were sworn in by Mayor Callow and went on duty yesterday afternoon.

Alderman McMasters issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of John Rewan and Andrew Seibert, charged, on oath of J. C. McCarthy, with malicious mischief.

A warrant was issued by Alderman McMasters yesterday for the arrest of Michael Maher, of Lawrenceville, on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday and without license.

John Clendening and William Thompson were arrested and taken before Justice Hollingshead yesterday, charged with the larceny of clothing. After a hearing they were committed for trial.

Official Meetings.—The Survey Committee will meet to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.; Road Committee, Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M.; Water Committee, Friday at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members of the committees will take notice.

The Ladies of Pittsburgh should not fail to see that embroidered picture of the great artists in the the Vatican at Rome, now on free exhibition at J. J. Gillespie & Co.'s looking glass store, No. 81 Wood street. It challenges the world.

In Town.—S. F. Scull, Esq., General Ticket Agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, was in town for a short time yesterday. We know of no more accomplished gentleman, nor more faithful and efficient officer, than Mr. Scull.

Fire at Herr's Island.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, Gilty's paint shop at Herr's Island was destroyed by fire. Loss about $500. No insurance. No alarm was sounded, as the fire occurred outside the circuit of the alarm telegraph.

Larceny of Geese.—Andrew Weinbeach made information before Justice Hollingshead, of Temperanceville, yesterday, charging Wm. Thompson and Jacob Glenn with stealing ten geese The accused were arrested and, after a hearing, committed for trial.

They say in Cincinnati when a *nol. pros.* is entered in the case of an indictment, that it is "nollied." The new term is brief, smooth and expressive, and will do very well when people get used to it. They may smile at its etymology, but they cannot deny its legitimacy.

James E. McKee, proprietor of the Ninth Ward Foundry, made a charge of false pretence before Alderman Koenig yesterday, against William Allen, whom he charges with retaining $5.70 of the proceeds on sales of goods manufactured at the foundry and sold by him on commission. Warrant issued.

The Greys.—The third company of the Duquesne Greys met at Wilkins Hall last evening and organized by the election of the following officers:

Captain—James Wood.
First Lieutenant—William Reed.
Second Lieutenant—J. F. Schroder.
First Sergeant—L. P. Brown.

Embezzlement.—S. A. Sheppard made information before Alderman McMasters, charging Thomas Kennedy with embezzlement. The accused is driver for the firm of Sheppard & Vangorder, grocers, and it is alleged that he collected $400, which he failed to pay over. This is one side of the case. The other will be developed at the hearing to-day.

Plymouth Church Fair.—This promised fair and feast was duly organized and opened to the public last evening at City Hall. Those who shall visit it, whom we hope to count by thousands, will find that our liberal prophesies concerning it are all literally fulfilled. Good reader, look in and see if it be not as we say,—ladies, dinners, suppers, fancy goods and all.

Fire Alarm.—The Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, Mr. S. T. Paisley, reports that during the month of January there were twelve fires in the city. The aggregate loss was $5,500, upon which there was an insurance of $4,600. The largest fire during the month was that at the Standard Oil Works, in the Eighteenth ward, January 25th, by which about $3,500 was destroyed.

Sale of Stocks Tuesday evening, Feb. 1st, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

National Bank of Commerce.....	$133 50
Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank	67 50
Chikaska National Bank.....	69 50
Exchange National Bank.....	67 50
Allegheny National Bank.....	68 00

Body Found.—The body of a man was found below Lock No. 1, on the south side of the Monongahela river, yesterday. The body was supposed to be that of a tailor from Lower St. Clair township, who was about forty five years of age, but it was so much decomposed as to render recognition impossible. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case at the office of Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, this morning.

Bad Trade.—August Bertels alleges Fred. Bower obtained from him a horse valued at $140 and $140 in cash for another animal which he represented to be perfectly sound, and capable of drawing a load of coal up Troy Hill, when a subsequent trial of the horse proved that he was hardly able to draw an empty wagon on a level road. Alderman Eggers issued a warrant for the arrest of Bower for false pretense.

After Him.—Yesterday morning a lady called at the Mayor's office and stated to His Honor that she was in quest of her husband. She said her name was Ellen Morgan, and that she resided in Philadelphia; that about three years since, her husband, Daniel Morgan, had abandoned her. She had been unable to get any information as to his whereabouts until recently she learned that he was in this city. An information was made, upon which a warrant was issued and Morgan arrested and held for a hearing to-day.

Bodies Exhumed.—A number of workmen under the direction of Mr. Henry, Superintendent of the Uniondale Cemetery, have been engaged during the past week in exhuming the bodies in the graveyard attached to the First Reformed Presbyterian church, corner of Liberty street and Plum alley. We understand that after the bodies shall have been removed, a new church will be erected on the grounds, or the property will be sold and a new site purchased, as may be agreed upon by the congregation.

Lock-Boxes.—An improvement is being made at the Postoffice in this city by the introduction of one hundred and eight new lock boxes. The boxes are from the Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., for which Mr. Thos. M. Keating, Esq., of this city is agent, and are very ingenious contrivance. They are composed of cast iron frames with plate glass fronts or doors, so that a person is enabled to see in them without unlocking them. The Yale lock is of the most recent pattern. They will be ready for use in a few days.

The Snyder-Varner Case—A Deposition by Dr. L. C. Hall.

In the child marriage contract case, in which Messrs. L. C. Hall and J. C. Dicken figured conspicuously as we have already reported, the former yesterday, to explain the matter from his stand point, made the following sworn statement:

Personally came before me, L. C. Hall, who, being by me duly sworn, doth depose and say that it was by the request of the mother of Rachel Ann Varner, and with the knowledge and desire of the said Rachel Ann Varner and Anthony Snyder, a ter having been consulted by the mother as to the condition of her daughter and informed of the necessity of their immediate marriage, that he procured an agreement to be drawn up for them to sign, after first trying to have them married *pro forma*, that the writing of said agreement was done for him at his instance and request, and that he alone is responsible for the writing of the same that it was written for him; that none of the parties were at the office of Mr. Dicken, and that neither of them spoke to him or he to them in regard to the agreement, and that they were not misled or deceived by deponent, or any one else as to the true character of the paper: they fully understood it to be their own voluntary agreement to live together as man and wife; that deponent told them that if they lived up to it, it would protect them from a charge of fornication, and that when they signed the paper it was first read to them, when they of their own accord signed it. Deponent at the time saying to them: "Now live up to this contract, and go and get the consent of your parents, and go to the Priest and get married by him," which they promised to do. L. C. HALL, M. D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, February 1st, 1870.

A. S. NICOLSON, Alderman.

CITY COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting—Election of Members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor—The "Unexpended Balance" Ordinance—Municipal Record, &c.

An adjourned meeting of City Councils was held yesterday, Tuesday, February 1st, 1870, for the purpose of electing four members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartmrn, Herron, House, Jones, E. P., Jones, I., Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Rafferty, Reese, Rush, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, S. J., Morrow Clerk.

The President stated the object of the meeting, after which he read a communication from the President of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the city, stating that there were four vacancies in the Board occasioned by the expiration of the terms for which they were elected, of Messrs. Samuel McKee and David Fitzsimmons, T. W. Shaw David F. McKee.

Mr. McAuley stated that it was the rule of Councils for each body to elect two members, and that Messrs. McKee and Fitzsimmons had been elected by Select Council. It was, therefore, necessary for Select Council to elect two persons to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term for which they had been elected. He announced that Councils was now ready to receive nominations for the position.

Mr. Shipton nominated Mr. Samuel McKee.

Mr. Morrow nominated Mr. David Fitzsimmons, and Mr. House nominated Mr. William Wood.

On motion of Mr. Morrow the nominations closed.

A vote was then taken, with the following result:

Fitzsimmons, 25; McKee, 23; Wood, 14.

Messrs. Fitzsimmons and McKee, having each received a majority of all the votes, were declared elected.

GRAIN ELEVATOR.

The President read a communication from A. L. Rogers, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company, asking a postponement of the assessment for the Canal street sewer. The communication was received.

THE "UNEXPENDED BALANCE"

Mr. Morrow called up the ordinance presented and passed in C. C. January 11, 1870, and laid over in Select Councils under the rules providing for the safe keeping of the funds of the city.

The clerk read the ordinance

Mr. Kehew thought the matter one of great importance and should not be passed through hastily. He thought it should be referred to some committee, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee in conjunction with the City Solicitor, with instructions to report at the next meeting of Councils.

Mr. Murdoch amended by substituting the Ordinance Committee and City Solicitor.

Mr. Morrow thought the necessities of the case demanded immediate action, and moved that Select Council concur in the action of Common council.

Mr. Kehew said that he was in favor of an ordinance of that kind, but could not vote for it unadvisedly, and thought Councils should have the advice of the City Solicitor as to its legality. And another fact should be taken into consideration: The City Treasurer was paying at the rate of $5000 per annum for clerk hire, which he could not afford to do if the funds were taken from him. The city should make some arrangements for increasing his salary, when such an ordinance as the one proposed was passed. He hoped it would lay over until such time as Councils could have the report of the Committee and Solicitor on the matter.

Mr. Brown said that he had examined the ordinance and was fully prepared to vote on it. It was a matter of great importance and had been before Councils for a month, and if it should be laid over a month longer he could not be any better prepared to vote. He thought that there was no necessity for a further postponement.

Mr. Littell said that there was great diversity of opinion on the question of the legality of the ordinance, and he was not prepared to vote for it. When a man expended his time and money to secure an office of profit and trust and had entered bonds, &c., it amounted to a contract.

Mr. Devlin inquried what amount of money would be saved to the city by the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. McAuley said he could not answer the question. He had not examined the amount of "unexpended balance" in the Treasury.

Mr. Jones said the arguments used by some of the gentlemen opposing the passage of ordinance were, in his opinion, strong reasons, why the ordinances should be passed. If, as intimated by one gentleman, a man was corrupt enough to spend money to secure an election to the office of Treasurer, and the people corrupt enough to receive it and elect him, it was time a check was put upon such matters. He did not say that the Treasurer had done so, but it had been so intimated. It was also intimated that the Treasurer had used the city funds, which was a direct violation of law, and he thought the community demanded the passage of such an ordinance as the one proposed. When the Treasurer was elected and accepted the office he knew the law, and he paid the city, and also knew the law in relation to the use of public funds by municipal officers, and it could by no means be an act of injustice to him to pass the ordinance. The city was ready and willing to pay its officers a good salary.

Mr. Hartman said that he was not a lawyer, but as a matter of common sense he thought the city Councils, who levied the tax, should be the natural custodians of the money. He thought no pet bank should be allowed to have and hold the "unexpended balance," to the exclusion of all others. If there was any benefit to be derived from it, it should be equally distributed, and he believed that dividing the sum only made the money more secure. An opinion of Mr. Kuhn had been referred to. Mr Kuhn had given an opinion to the Central Board of Education, and all he had to say on that question was, that he "would not give a fig" for an attorney who could not give an opinion to suit his client. If Mr. Kuhn was the paid attorney of any institution, and could not give an opinion in his client's favor he should be discharged. He had heard in this chamber the opinion of two lawyers, whose judgment was as good as that of Mr. Kuhn, and he was willing to be governed by it, and was prepared to vote for the ordinance.

Mr. Littell opposed the passage of the ordinance. He thought that it should be fully examined before it was enacted into a law. He had a plan to suggest which he thought would be better than the one proposed. He thought to say the least that the Finance Committee could be accused of negligence. They should have so arranged matters that in issuing their bonds they should have managed to have them fall due at the time when the city tax was collected or paid in, and there then would be no "unexpended balance" to quarell about. He was opposed to fattening a ring which the passage of this ordinance would be doing.

Dr. Gross called the previous question on the motion of Mr. Kehew, which call was sustained.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Kehew to refer to the Finance Committee in conjunction with the City Solicitor.

Mr. Brown called for the yeas and nays on the question, which were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, House, Kehew, Liddell, Littell, Murdoch, Jr Mc Ewen, Rush, Shipton, Wainwright, McAuley—15.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Morrow, Murray, McMahon, Rafferty, Reese, Seeley, Thompson—20.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Gross moved to concur with the action of common council in the adoption of the ordinance.

Mr. Littell objected.

Mr. Brown then moved a suspension of the rules.

The yeas and nays were called with the following result

Ayes—Messrs. Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Morrow, Murray, McMahon, Rafferty, Reos, Seeley, Thompson—20.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, House, Kehew, Liddell, Littell, Murdoch, McEwen, Rush, Shipton, S. J. Wainright, President McAuley—15.

It requiring a three-fourth vote to suspend the rules, the motion was lost.

Mr. Edwards moved to refer the ordinance to the Finance Committee as it would have to lay over until next meeting.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the motion on the table, as such a reference would defeat the ordinance.

The motion of Mr. Edwards was withdrawn, and the ordinance laid over.

TREASURER'S SALARY.

Mr. Gross offered the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee take into immediate consideration the salary of the City Treasurer, and if found inadequate and insufficient, to report an amount to which the duties and responsibilities of the office entitle him. Adopted.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Kehew moved to reconsider the vote of Council in adopting the report of Viewers on the opening of Rose street. Carried.

Also, a resolution referring the report back to the Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance appointing new Viewers. Adopted.

Mr. House, a petition from the attorneys of the Grain Elevator Company, asking for a reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Edwards moved to call up the resolution relative to the publication of a municipal record.

The following additional business from Common Council was taken up.

An ordinance for opening a street from Hazlewood station. In C. C. Referred to Road Committee. S. C. non concurred and refers the matter to the surveyor.

Ordinance for paving thirty-first street, concurred in.

Opening Roup street, concurred in.

The following business from common councils was non concurred in.

Ordinance relative to the duties of Meat Inspector.

Resolution appointing a committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Edwards called up the resolutions passed in C. C. January 11, '70, authorizing the committee on printing to contract for the publication of a municipal record.

Mr. Morrow moved to adjourn. which motion was lost.

Mr. Brown called for the reading of the original resolution called up by Mr. Edwards.

The President stated that the paper could not be found, but read the resolution as published.

Mr. Brown said he objected to receiving the report of the *Commercial*, from which the resolution was read, as official.

The Chair said he thought the resolution was correctly reported, but if Mr. Brown insisted upon his objection he would have to sustain it.

Mr. Shipton moved to adjourn, which motion was carried by a vote of 19 yeas to 18 nays.

Common Council.

At two o'clock this branch was called to order by President Tomlinson, when the following members answered to the call of the roll:

Messrs. Arthurs, Barton, Batchelor, Beckman, Beymer, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Chalmers, Creegan, Daum, Diamond, Edwards, Faxon, Ferson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Gazzam, Hare, Jones, Kohne, Mattern, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, McCandless, McCoy, McGann, McKelvy, Negley, H. W. Oliver, jr., H. W. Oliver, sr., Preston, Seibert, Seitz, Sims, Smith, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, and Tomlinson, President.

On motion of Mr. McCandless the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The President stated the meeting had been called for the purpose of electing persons to fill the vacancies in the Board of Guardians of the Poor occasioned by the exportations of the terms of Messrs. T. W. Shaw and David F. McKee.

Nominations were declared in order, when the following, Dr. T. W. Shaw, Dr. McCook, M. K. Moorhead, G. W. Hallman and Robert Arthurs, were named.

Before the result of the vote was announced on motion of Mr. Morgan the two having the highest number of votes were declared the choice of Councils. Dr. Shaw received thirty votes and Mr. Moorhead twenty-eight votes, there not being a majority of all present and the two highest on the list, the gentlemen were declared elected.

Mr. Morgan moved to adjourn. The question was put by the chair and decided in the affirmative. Several members objected to this action.

Mr. Batchelor suggested that Councils should not adjourn without having adopted rules for their government. The matter might occupy a great part of another session, and it should be attended to at once.

Mr. Morgan withdrew his motion, but the Chair decided that Councils could only proceed to business when the motion to adjourn was reconsidered, as it had been decided by the Chair. A motion to reconsider was accordingly made and carried.

The rules as adopted by Select Council were then taken up.

That in relation to the Finance Committee, on motion of Mr. Barton, was amended so as to provide for twenty-three members—one from each ward—on the Committee.

Concurrences were had in all the amendments made by Select Council.

Mr. McKelvy offered the following amendment to the rules on organization:

"In case the seat of any member be contested, it shall be done at the time the election returns from the Ward in which he claims to be a member from, are presented to Councils, and the matter and all papers shall be referred to a Committee of five, drawn by lot, immediately after the organization of Councils."

Mr. Batchelor offered an amendment to Rule 5th authorizing the President to refer resolutions, petitions, &c. to the appropriate committee, unless otherwise instructed by a motion. Adopted.

Mr. Batchelor also offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to prepare an ordinance to provide for all the standing committees appointed, and to provide for the adoption of the rules. The gentleman explained that this was necessary by an ordinance passed in the former Councils adopting the rules for the government of that body, and which required all amendments to be so adopted. Carried.

Mr. Morgan called up the report of viewers on the Forty-second street sewer, which had been laid on in the Common Council at a previous meeting. After some discussion Common Council receded and concurred in the action of Select Council, and approved the report.

On motion adjourned.

Logan, Gregg & Co.

Away back in the past, nearly forty years ago, when Pittsburgh numbered about fifteen thousand souls—when the (now obsolete) Pennsylvania Canal was not yet finished—when we had no water works, no gas works, no railroad, no telegraph, and when we had only one or two hardware stores in the city—two young gentlemen, to wit: John T. Logan and Robert T. Kennedy, came to this city from Lancaster, and, associating together, established, in 1831, the house of Logan & Kennedy, which quickly took a first-class place in the trade. After some years Mr. Kennedy withdrew to embark in manufacturing, when Mr. Edward Gregg, hitherto a confidential clerk in the house, was taken into the firm. Mr. Gregg's experience in the hardware business of this city has been continuous since 1832, outmeasuring that of any living cotemporary now active in the business, and no one of all our merchants has a purer record, whether as a merchant or citizen.

Mr. George B. Logan, son of the senior partner, has been raised in the house, and is energetic active and thorough. The business henceforward will be under the special management and oversight of these two. The senior founder of the house, Mr. John T. Logan being disabled by physical infirmities for active duty; the firm thus rearranged since the 1st of January, made up of its old material and retaining its old name of *Logan, Gregg & Co.*, is essentially a continuation of the old house established in 1831, and we desire to say of this firm that it is the oldest hardware firm in the city—it survives all its first cotemporaries—it has from the beginning stood deservedly high for its enterprise in keeping always up to the times and varied as any in the west, drawing its supplies from the factories of Europe and America, adding every year to the list of its customers, scarcely ever losing a customer once accustomed to dealing with it, maintaining in the community and with its numerous customers through all the years of its history the very highest character for strict probity and fair dealing; such firms very rarely fail of complete success, this one has enjoyed a well earned and large share of it. The new firm, constituted as it is, of the material of the old, and with its large experience, extensive acquaintance, its unsurpassed facilities, ample capital and perfect knowledge of the trade in all its details—knowing what the market requires and the best source of supply, together with the accommodating and courteous manner of treating all who deal with it, which has always characterized this great substantial old firm, its future cannot fail to be at once honorable and prosperous. See advertisement in another column.

Fire at Beck's Run.

About three o'clock Tuesday morning a fire occurred at Beck's Run, four miles above the city, on the Monongahela river, by which a row of tenement houses, owned by Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co., coal dealers, destroyed. The houses were occupied by the families of miners, in the employ of the firm mentioned. In one of these houses, at the time spoken of, the fire broke out, from what cause we could not understand, and burned until five o'clock. Before the flames could be checked, seven of these double houses were entirely destroyed, and fourteen—some say sixteen, families left shelterless and destitute. The losses of the tenants we have not been able to ascertain. The loss of Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co. will probably reach $9,000.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Organization of New Board—Officers for the Current Year—Annual Reports—Sanitary Condition of the City.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock the Board of Health held the first meeting of the current year, at their office on Fourth avenue.

Present: Messrs. Gross, House, Hays, Ardary, Pearson and King, of the old Board, and Messrs. McCandless, Edwards and Albeitz, who were elected members at the last meeting of Councils.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Dr. McCandless Dr. A. H. Gross was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. J. Albeitz was chosen Secretary and Wm. B. Hays, Esq., Treasurer by acclamation.

The election of the paid officers for the Board was then proceeded with.

Mr. Crosby Gray was unanimously elected Health officer.

For Assistant Health officer Messrs. John D. McFaden and David Dunseath were nominated. Mr. McFaden received a majority of the votes cast and was declared elected.

Dr. J. G. McCandless was elected by acclamation Physician to the Board.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

Mr. House stated that Councils had appropriated $2,000 for the use of the Board for the year.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Health officer Gray reported for the month of January, twenty-eight persons notified, twenty-six nuisances abated, and five permits granted: $2 50 collected and $8 30 expended.

Meat Inspector Weaver reported six hundred and eighty-six visits for January, and one hundred and one condemnations of meat and cattle. During the month three meat shops of the lowest order were closed up. There are seventy shops in the city now, twenty-one of which are first class, thirty-five second class, and fourteen third class.

J. R. Williams, Assistant Health Officer, reported nineteen persons notified and sixteen nuisances abated during January.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The annual reports of the officers were next read. From the report of Health Officer Gray it appeared he had notified during the year six hundred and twenty-seven persons, and caused five hundred and ninety-three nuisances to be abated. He granted four hundred and forty five permits, receiving therefor $440.50. The office expenses were $108.46, and the amount handed over to the Treasurer was $554.04.

During the year, one hundred and eleven suits were instituted against parties for violation of "Board of Health" laws, eighty five of which were decided in favor of the Board, twenty-one against it and five discontinued.

Attention is called to the subject of "vital statistics," and a registry of births, marriages and deaths recommended. This is kept in other cities, and an attempt has been made to do so in this, but the record has been too indefinite to be of any value, which is the fault of the law.

The officer also calls attention to the great need of a "Pest House" in the city, and makes some suggestions on that point.

The report closes with a suggestion in reference to a compilation of the reports of the Board during the year in book form for reference.

The paper was received, and, after some discussion of the recommendations, filed for consideration at a future meeting.

The Assistant Health Officer's annual report shows that nine hundred and thirty-seven had been notified and eight hundred and thirty-two nuisances abated in his district. There were instituted by him thirty-two suits, three of which were decided against the Board, five discontinued, defendants paying costs, eleven appealed to Court, and the remainder in favor of the Board.

Meat Inspector Weaver reports eight thousand three hundred and eighty-four visits made during the year, three hundred and seventy condemnations of meat and cattle, and ten dollars collected from confiscations of unsound meat.

These reports were received and filed, and, on motion of Mr. McCandless, the thanks of the Board returned to Officers Williams and Weaver for the efficient discharge of duty during the year in which they had discharged their duties.

MORTALITY LIST.

Dr. W. A. Snively, Physician to the Board, presented a tabular statement of the "mortality records" during the year, from which we glean the following interesting table:

"The total number of deaths was 1,490, of which 102 were still born. The deaths were divided as follows:

Sex.		Age.	
Males.....	817	From 2 to 5.....	71
Females.....	680	" 5 " 10.....	58
Total.....	1,490	" 10 " 15.....	31
Color.		" 15 " 20.....	44
White Males.....	777	" 20 " 30.....	169
White Females.....	647	" 30 " 40.....	115
Colored Males.....	33	" 40 " 50.....	97
Colored Females.....	37	" 50 " 60.....	61
	1,490	" 60 " 70.....	61
		" 70 " 80.....	21
		" 80 " 90.....	3
		Still Born.....	102
		Total.....	1,490

The largest number dying during any single week was forty-two, and the smallest fifteen. The most fatal diseases were phthisis pulmonalis, 163; cholera infantum, 96; scarlatina, 53; typhoid fever, 46; whooping cough, 32. One case of death from lightning and one by poison are recorded. The remainder of the table is filled up with classifications of the disease, nativity of the persons, &c.

This tabular statement is commented upon by Dr. Snively, who states that the record of mortality is compiled from the data filed in the office, and is by no means as complete and precise as it should be. It is defective as regards accuracy in its statements of the number of deaths, and second, it is defective as regards the statements of the causes of death. In the absence of any previous report, no comparison can be instituted between the mortality for the year just closed and that of previous years. The population of Pittsburgh is estimated at 95,000

The report shows that 1,388 deaths occurred in the city of Pittsburgh during the year ending February 1, 1870.

The average death rate is estimated at 14.61 in the 1,000 inhabitants. In the city of New York it is 25.45.

During the year no epidemic diseases have prevailed in the city. The most notable fact has been the mortality among children, especially of those under one year of age, and this has been so great as to arrest serious attention and to lead to the inquiry whether the causes of this mortality in a portion to the known causes which exist to endanger their lives. Reference to the table will indicate the mortality of children under one year of age, compared with the general mortality for every 100 deaths in the city, 24 are of this. It will be perceived that from one-fourth to one-third of the whole mortality is to be found among children under one year of age. Children over one year and under five years give 306 deaths. Improper nourishment, convulsions, pneumonia and bronchitis successively charged with most of this waste of infant life.

The report exhibits 180 deaths charged to consumption. This shows us that from which we have most to fear. It is equal to 12 per cent. of the total number of adult causes. In the city of New York the deaths from this disease average 13 72 per cent. of the total mortality.

The report shows that scarlatina caused 56 deaths. This is equal to 4 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes.

Typhoid fever caused 46 deaths. This is equal to 3-31 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes.

One hundred and two still births occurred in the city for the year just closed. They amount to 7 35 per cent. of the total number of deaths that occurred in the living population of Pittsburgh. The per centage of still births to the total mortality and to the population is enormous. It causes are certainly of a physiological and medical inquiry, and the records required by the Board of Health concerning this class of death should be searching and minute. The comments are thus concluded.

"I would respectfully urge upon the Board of Health the necessity of providing an isolated ward in one of the private hospitals, in a separate building, for the accommodation of persons afflicted with contagious diseases. During the past year considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting this class of cases admitted into our private and secular charitable institutions, and I hereby desire to express the obligations we rest under to the Sisters of Mercy for their humanity in receiving and caring for these unfortunate sufferers. In the event of the acquisition of the present 'Soldiers' Home' as a 'public hospital' for the city, suitable quarters might easily be obtained in that building; or, if objected to, a separate building might be erected on the ground connected therewith. This the increasing demands of the city will certainly in time require."

I would respectfully urge upon the "Board of Health" the necessity of providing for the registration of marriages. This duty could be engrafted upon those already performed by the "Board of Health" without any material increase in cost or labor. It is needless to adduce arguments in favor of the value and importance of this branch of vital statistics. An American statistician has justly remarked: "It would be impossible for a large portion of the adult men and women born in the United States, to prove by any public records or other legal documents that they were legitimate offspring with a natural right to the name they bear, or even that their parents were ever married. In the city of New York, the registers are daily searched by persons who desire transcripts of marriages, of the solemnization of which no legal proof can be obtained. The searchers are sometimes deserted wives, the victims of faithless husbands, negligent clergymen and vicious marriages. Sometimes they are grief-stricken parents in search of the evidence of the marriage of a deluded and dishonored daughter, or a son inveigled into a disreputable union with some designing adventurers. More frequently still, they are widows, dependent upon their own exertions for support, with a family of half orphaned children, whose just claims to the heirship of some small but sadly needed fortune depends upon the evidence of a marriage of which no record has been kept, and to the solemnization of which no witness can be found."

"Of equal, if not greater importance is the necessity for the registration of births. The social, economical and moral interests of society demand that this branch of vital statistics shall be rendered as complete as possible."

The paper, after being read, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Gross, McCandless and House, in connection with the new physician to the Board, Dr. J. G. McCandless, for consideration of the recommendations of Dr. Snively, a vote of thanks being also tendered him for the care and efficiency with which he had fulfilled his official duties during the year.

"A SCHINDERET,"

A communication was received from two persons in reference to the establishment of "what in the German language would be called a 'Schinderey,' but for which there is no English term except that found in the French, 'Abbatoir,' which even does not exactly signify the meaning."

They proposed to contract for the removal of all dead animals, "from a cat or dog up to an elephant," during the night time, covered with tarpaulin and completely hid from sight or smell; take them away in flats from the city each morning; during the "heated term" catch all unmuzzled canines and put them in pound for three days before confiscation. The only consideration asked is that Councils give the men the privilege to pass though the streets with the refuse, and pay them a slight compensation when any of the animals, dying from infectious diseases, have to be buried.

The communication was received and filed, action being deferred until a future meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to re-let the office now occupied by the Board for the year 1870, at a yearly rental of $350.

Warrants for the payment of the salaries of the officers were ordered, after which the Board adjourned.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange—What the Coal Men Want—The "Slackwater Improvement" and Heavy Tolls—Resolutions of Protest.

The tonnage tax to which our coal men are subjected by the "Slackwater Improvement" has been a source of considerable trouble and ill-feeling between those engaged in the coal shipping trade and the company. The matter has been discussed and efforts made to compromise, but without avail, each side seeming firm in its demand. It has finally reached the Legislature in a bill providing for the repeal of the tax, and yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at their office, 136 Water street, to consider the business. There was a large attendance, and after a lengthy discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the gratuitous allegation of the Harrisburg correspondent, "M," of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, under date of January 28th, that the coal men were seeking to "rob the State Treasury of $200,000," is a gross misrepresentation of those engaged in the trade, a willful or ignorant perversion of the facts, as is clearly proven by the provisions of the "bill," introduced by Mr. Walton, of this county. The "tax" which we seek to have repealed is what is known as the "tonnage tax," and which we believe to be unconstitutional, and which we know to be an unjust discrimination *against* those operating on the "Monongahela Slack Water Improvement," and in favor of those engaged in the same trade outside of the jurisdiction of said Improvement, aggregating the heavy toll and tax to $296 per acre—assuming Pool No. 2 as the basis of an average estimate.

Resolved, 2. That in view of the fact that we were engaged in shipping coal on the Monongahela river prior to what is known as the "Slack Water Improvement," and that we carry the product of our own mines, in our own vessels, to markets beyond our State lines, we regard this "tax" as oppressive in its operations and a violation of the rights and privileges of inter-State commerce, and much as the exigencies which first furnished the plea of justification for its original imposition, have ceased to exist, we regard its continued enforcement as unwarranted, and its immediate repeal imperatively demanded. We do, therefore, most earnestly ask the Legislature, now in session, to remove this unjust burden from a trade already seriously crippled by excessive taxation and endangered by artificial obstructions, blocking up the channel ways of our rivers, imposing peculiar hardships and extraordinary expenses.

Resolved, 3. That the hearty thanks of this Exchange are due, and are hereby tendered, Hon. Joseph Walton for his prompt and energetic efforts in introducing the bill for the repeal of the obnoxious tax, and we do most respectfully request our Senators and Representatives to give their united aid in securing the speedy passage of the same.

Resolved, 4. That we request our home papers, as the guardians of home prosperity, to see to it that the legislation necessary for the advancement of the vast interests of the city and county is not defeated by false and ungenerous misrepresentations in their columns.

Resolved, 5. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished our city papers for publication, and the Secretary transmit the same to our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg.

Register's Business.

The business at the County Register's office for the month of January, 1870, was as follows:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	
Samuel Kingen	Mary Kingen	$ 1 000
Wm. Watt	Nancy Watt	2,000
Henry Andre	Mary Andre	1,000
John Kidd	M. M. Wilson	1,400
Shawna Blair	John Blair	200
Elizabeth J. Hill	Wm. Hill	1,000
John Ford	Wm. Ford	800
Daniel Hood	Henry Kinsinger	500
Aaron C. Grubbs	Nelson Rose	300
	Elizabeth Grubbs	5,000
Wm. J. Mc'utcheon	Wm. Whitney	4,200
	Wm. Whitney, J.	
Christian Kruder	Chas. D. Kruder	200
Lloyd Holmes	Wm. A. Stevenson	150,000
John Barrett	Wm. Dilmidge	4,000
Joseph Derrington	Wm. C. Derrington	12,000
Jane Pinkerton	James Pinkerton	400
Margaret Monaugh	Joseph M. Kinkead	8,000
Philip Hanon	Nicholas Adams	400
Philip Rees	Catherine Rees	100
Catherine McCartan	Peter McCartan	1,000
William Steckley	Regina Steckley	400

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
John Farrel	James B. Dalzell.
John McFadden	Rachael McFadden.
Joseph Kennedy	Alexander H. Kennedy.
Carp Pangler	Wm. Pangler.
Mary Ann Lafferty	W. C. Anghinbaugh.
Wm. S. McMullen	Thomas Penny, W. S. Martin, Jr.
John Wise	Adam Ruger.
Josiah H. Sevey	Jacob Coyode, John H. Ogden.
John Short	Hugh Lamon.
Catharine McCurren	Michael McCurren.
Col. Wm. Dicht	Jacob Dicht, J. McD Creasan.
J. G. Farrer	Wm. Farrer, John Galbreath.
John McGrady	John Biddle.

Contempt of Court.

On Friday of last week Mr. Francis C. Porter was brought into the Common Pleas Court on a process for contempt. When directed by the Court to file an answer and otherwise purge himself of the contempt, he replied that he would not employ counsel and would not file an answer. He said he would make a verbal statement, "and, if that will not do you, I will go with this man," meaning the Sheriff. The Court ordered him to be taken to jail, and there to remain until such time as he would make proper answer and purge himself of the contempt, and till further order of Court.

An Excellent Stock.

Mr. Wm. Hespenheide, No. 50 Sixth street, has on hand one of the finest and most select assortment of tailoring cloths and gent's furnishing goods to be found in this city. He is now engaged in making up Spring goods and dress suits at reasonable prices and in every case with satisfaction to the patrons. The goods are always warranted to be exactly as represented, and satisfaction is always guaranteed. The stock of neckties, gloves, paper and linen collars and cuffs, and such articles is also very full and varied. Young gentlemen can do no better than patronizing Hespenheide's, No. 50 Sixth street.

Books, Books, Books in endless variety, in relation to every conceivable subject, large and small, at Egan's No. 41 Sixth avenue. Some of the latest publications in science, art, philosophy and theology have been received. Call at Egan's and look at the stock.

POLICE BUSINESS.

Meeting of the Police Committee—The Pay Roll Approved—The Office of Relief Captain Abolished—The Mayor Authorized to add three Men to the Force.

The Police Committee of City Councils held a meeting last evening at the Mayor's office. The meeting organized at half past seven o'clock, chairman J. H. Hare presiding.

The pay roll for January was submitted and approved.